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=> d his ful

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:38:09 ON 27 APR 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:38:28 ON 27 APR 2007
L1             STR
L5           750 SEA SSS FUL L1
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L7           251 SEA SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:41:25 ON 27 APR 2007
L8             3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7
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               D IBIB ABS HITSTR L8 1-3

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L9           499 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L5 NOT L7

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:42:51 ON 27 APR 2007
L10            6 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L9
L11            3 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L10 NOT L8
               D STAT QUE L11
               D IBIB ABS HITSTR L11 1-3
L12          113 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MOMOSE YU"/AU OR MOMOSE Y/AU
L13          507 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("SAKAI NOZOMI"/AU OR "SAKAI NOZOMU"/AU)
                 OR SAKAI N/AU
L14          284 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MAEKAWA TSUYOSHI"/AU OR MAEKAWA T/AU
L15          284 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  "MAEKAWA TSUYOSHI"/AU OR MAEKAWA T/AU
L16          434 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  ("KAWAMURA TOORU"/AU OR "KAWAMURA TORN"/AU
                 OR "KAWAMURA TORU"/AU) OR KAWAMURA T/AU
L17            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND L13 AND L14 AND L15 AND L16
L18           12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L12 AND (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L19            4 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L13 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L20          284 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L14 AND (L15 OR L16)
L21            2 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L15 AND L16
L22           12 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L21
L25       749779 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  NEUROPATHY/CV OR "NERVE, DISEASE (L)
                 NEUROPATHY"/CV OR ?NEURO? OR ?NERV?
L26           19 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND L25
L27            9 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L20 AND PYRAZOL?
L28           29 SEA ABB=ON  PLU=ON  (L22 OR L26 OR L27) NOT (L8 OR L11)
               D STAT QUE
               D IBIB ABS HITSTR L28 1-28
               D IBIB ABS HITSTR L28 29


     FILE HOME

     FILE REGISTRY
     Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
     provided by InfoChem.

     STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   26 APR 2007  HIGHEST RN 933069-51-3
     DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  26 APR 2007  HIGHEST RN 933069-51-3

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.
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     TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH December 2, 2006

       Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
       conducting SmartSELECT searches.

     REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
     predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
     experimental property data in the original document.  For information
     on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

     http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

     FILE HCAPLUS

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     FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Apr 2007  VOL 146 ISS 19
     FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Apr 2007  (20070426/ED)

     New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

      This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
      substance identification.

=>
=> fil hcaplus
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strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 27 Apr 2007  VOL 146 ISS 19
FILE LAST UPDATED: 26 Apr 2007  (20070426/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.
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=> d stat que l8
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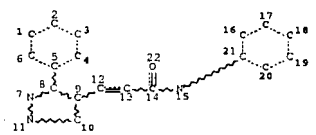

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DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

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RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS  22

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L6             STR
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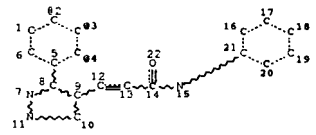

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X @23


VPA 23-2/3/4 U
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
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NUMBER OF NODES IS  23

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L7           251 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6
L8             3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L7

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L8   ANSWER 1 OF 3  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:369221  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:430024
TITLE:                    Preparation of substituted 2-arylmethylene-N-aryl-N'-
                          aryl-malonamides and analogs as activators of caspases
                          and inducers of apoptosis
INVENTOR(S):              Cai, Sui Xiong; Pervin, Azra; Kasibhatla, Shailaja;
                          Nguyen, Bao Ngoc
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Cytovia, Inc., USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 140 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ----------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2005037196          A2    20050428    WO 2004-US32570          20041005
     WO 2005037196          A3    20051013
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
     US 2007043076          A1    20070222    US 2006-572910           20060321
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                        US 2003-508290P      P   20031006
                                              WO 2004-US32570      W   20041005
OTHER SOURCE(S):          MARPAT 142:430024
GI
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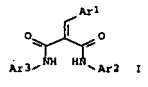

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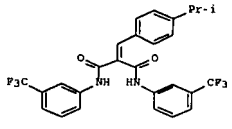


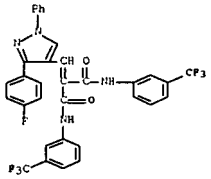
II

AB Subetituted 2-arylmethylene-N-aryl-N'-aryl-malonamides and analogs I [wherein Ar1, Ar2, Ar3 = independently (un)substituted hetero/aryl, hetero/arylalkyl, (partially) saturated carbocyclic, heterocyclic] were prepared as activators of caspases and inducers of apoptosis for treating neoplasm. For example, II was prepared by acylation of with 3-aminobenzotrifluoride malonyl dichloride and reaction of the diamide with 4- isopropylbenzaldehyde. II exhibited caspase activation (EC50 = 15 nM for human breast cancer cell line T-47D), inhibition of cell proliferation (GI50 = 180 nM for T-47D). II induced apoptosis in Jurkat and T-47D cells. I can be used to induce cell death in a variety of clin. conditions in which uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells occurs.

IT 312314-08-2P, 2-[[3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylene]-N,N'-bis(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)malonamide
312746-21-7P, 2-[[3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylene]-N,N'-bis(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)malonamide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(drug candidate; preparation of 2-arylmethylene-N,N'-diarylmalonamides and analogs as activators of caspases and inducers of apoptosis)

RN 312314-08-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanediamide, 2-[[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylene]-N,N'-bis[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

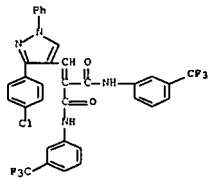


RN 312746-21-7 HCAPLUS

CN Propanediamide, 2-[[3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methylene]-N,N'-bis[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)







L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:387256 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:406802

TITLE: Preparation of acrylamides, in particular pyrazolylacrylamides, as production/secretion promoters of neurotrophic factors, especially glial-derived GDNF, for treating neuropathy

INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Sakai, Nozomu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Hazama, Masatoshi; Kawamura, Toru; Sera, Misayo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 259 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004039365 | A1 | 20040513 | WO 2003-JP13901 | 20031030 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2504511 | A1 | 20040513 | CA 2003-2504511 | 20031030 |
| AU 2003278600 | A1 | 20040525 | AU 2003-278600 | 20031030 |
| JP 2004168768 | A | 20040617 | JP 2003-369875 | 20031030 |
| EP 1556032 | A1 | 20050727 | EP 2003-770006 | 20031030 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | |
| BR 2003015815 | A | 20050913 | BR 2003-15815 | 20031030 |
| CN 1731994 | A | 20060208 | CN 2003-80107647 | 20031030 |
| US 2006004069 | A1 | 20060105 | US 2005-532667 | 20050427 |
| NO 2005002626 | A | 20050701 | NO 2005-2626 | 20050531 |
| IN 2005KN01041 | A | 20060609 | IN 2005-KN1041 | 20050601 |

instant





PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-320153 A 20021101
WO 2003-JP13901 W 20031030

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:406802

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

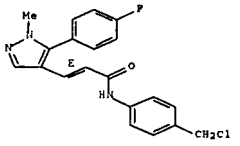
AB Title compds. I (wherein A = 5-membered aromatic heterocycle containing 2 or more nitrogens, which may further have substituent(s); B = (un)substituted hydrocarbyl, heterocyclyl; X = divalent acyclic hydrocarbon group; Z = O, S, NR2, CONR2, or NR2CO; R2 = H, (un)substituted alkyl; Y = a bond or a divalent acyclic hydrocarbon group; R1 = (un)substituted cyclyl, amino, acyl, provided that when A = imidazole, Z should not be O; and their salts] were prepared as production/secretion promoters of neurotrophic factors, in particular glial-derived GDNF, for preventing or treating neuropathy having superior action and low toxicity. For example, reacting acid II with oxalyl chloride, followed by acylation of 4-(1H-imidazol-1- ylmethyl)aniline with the in-situ formed acid chloride gave the pyrazolylacrylamide III. Selected I displayed an EC50 in the range of 0.12 to 1.00 μm/l using rat C6 glioma cells, demonstrating their GDNF production promoting action. Selected I showed promoted formation of neurite network under a microscope, demonstrating their neuroprotective action.

IT 689252-29-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(chloromethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of acrylamides, in particular pyrazolylacrylamides, as production/secretion promoters of neurotrophic factors, especially glial-derived GDNF)

RN 689252-29-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(chloromethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 689248-51-9P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Benzyloxycarbonyl)sulfanyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide
689248-54-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-2-propenamide
689249-25-0P, Ethyl 2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]acetate 689249-42-1P



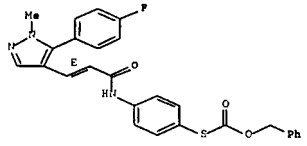


689249-47-6P, 2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzyl]-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid 689249-49-8P, [4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]acetic acid 689249-51-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-hydrazino-2-oxoethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-68-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-85-2P, tert-Butyl [4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzyl]carbamate 689249-95-4P, Ethyl 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzoate 689250-23-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylthio)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-46-2P, Methyl 3-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]-2-hydroxypropionate 689250-47-3P, 3-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]-2-hydroxypropionic acid 689250-48-4P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(neuroprotectant; preparation of acrylamides, in particular pyrazolylacrylamides, as production/secretion promoters of neurotrophic factors, especially glial-derived GDNF)

RN 689248-51-9 HCAPLUS

CN Carbonothioic acid, S-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl] O-(phenylmethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

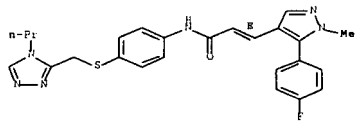
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-54-2 HCAPLUS

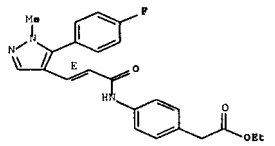
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



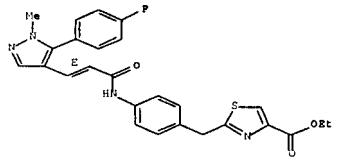
RN 689249-25-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-42-1 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Thiazolecarboxylic acid, 2-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

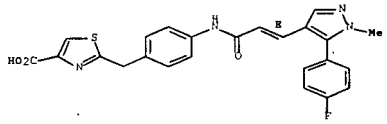


RN 689249-47-6 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Thiazolecarboxylic acid, 2-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



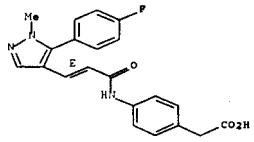


Double bond geometry as shown.



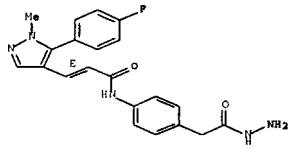
RN 689249-49-8 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-51-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, hydrazide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

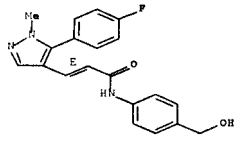


RN 689249-68-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

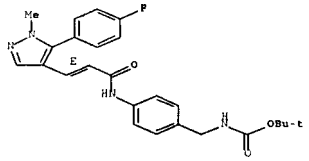






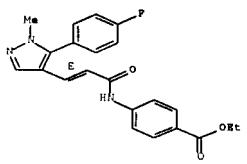
RN 689249-85-2 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-95-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

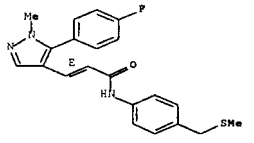


RN 689250-23-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylthio)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



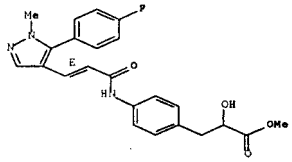


Double bond geometry as shown.



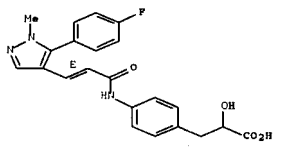
RN 689250-46-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-α-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-47-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-α-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

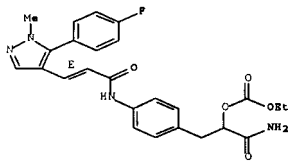
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-48-4 HCAPLUS

CN Carbonic acid, 2-amino-1-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-2-oxoethyl ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



IT 689247-97-0P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689247-98-1P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689247-99-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-oxide-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-02-0P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-03-1P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-04-2P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-05-3P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-10-0P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-11-1P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-12-2P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-bromophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-13-3P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-bromophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-16-6P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-17-7P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-20-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(5,5-Dimethyl-2-oxide-1,3,2-dioxaphosphinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689248-21-3P, Diethyl [[3-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-23-5P, Diethyl [[2-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-25-7P, Dibutyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-27-9P, Diethyl [4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]phosphonate 689248-28-0P, Diethyl





[2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]ethyl]phosphonate 689248-29-1P, Diethyl [4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]-3-methylbenzyl]phosphonate 689248-30-4P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-(1-benzyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-31-5P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[1-benzyl-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-32-6P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[1-ethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-34-8P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[1-ethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-36-0P, Dimethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-38-2P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-48-4P, Diethyl [[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl](methoxy)methyl]phosphonate 689248-49-5P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl](hydroxy)methyl]phosphonate 689248-50-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-oxide-4,7-dihydro-1,3,2-dioxaphosphepin-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-52-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(hydroxy)(2-pyridinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-53-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(hydroxy)(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-55-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-56-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-58-6P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-70-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,4-Dioxo-1,3-thiazolidin-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689248-89-3P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]but-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-93-9P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2Z)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689248-94-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689248-95-1P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,4-Dioxo-1,3-oxazolidin-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-01-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-propyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-02-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-03-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-04-5P, (2E)-N-[4-[2-(5-Ethyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-05-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-06-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[2-(2-Ethyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-07-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1,3-thiazol-4-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-08-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1,3-thiazol-4-





yl)methoxy]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-09-0P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2-Ethyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)methoxy]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-10-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-11-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-12-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(pyridin-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-13-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-14-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[(4-Ethyl-1,3-oxazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-15-8P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2-Ethyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-16-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-17-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-18-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-19-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(1-Ethyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-20-5P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2-Ethyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-21-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(4-neopentylphenyl)-2-propenamide 689249-22-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazol-6-yl)-2-propenamide 689249-23-8P, (2E)-N-[4-(1,3-Benzoxazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-24-9P, (2E)-N-[4-(1H-Benzimidazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-26-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(3-methyl-2,4-dioxo-1,3-thiazolidin-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-27-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(3-Ethyl-2,4-dioxo-1,3-thiazolidin-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-28-3P, Diethyl [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]phosphonate 689249-29-4P, (2E)-N-[4-[2-(4-Ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-30-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-31-8P, (2E)-N-[4-(2-Ethyl-2-hydroxybutyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-32-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-33-0P, (2E)-N-[4-[[Acetyl(methyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-34-1P, (2E)-N-[4-[(5-Ethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-35-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-36-3P, (2E)-N-[4-[(4-Ethyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-37-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-oxopropyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-38-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(3-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1,3-benzoxazol-6-yl)-2-propenamide





689249-39-6P, (2E)-N-[4-[(4,5-Dimethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-40-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-41-0P, (2E)-N-[4-[(4-Ethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-43-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-1,3-thiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-44-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1,3-thiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-45-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-46-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1,3-thiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-48-7P, 2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzyl]-1,3-thiazole-4-carboxamide 689249-50-1P, (2E)-N-[4-[(5-Ethyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-52-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-53-4P, (2E)-N-[4-(Aminomethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-54-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(propionylamino)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-55-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(i-butyrylamino)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-56-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Butyrylamino)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-57-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(3-methylbutanoyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-58-9P, N-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzyl]benzamide 689249-59-0P, (2E)-N-[4-[2-(Dimethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-60-3P, (2E)-N-[4-[2-(Diethylamino)-2-oxoethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-70-5P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,4-Dioxo-1,3-thiazolidin-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-71-6P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,4-Dioxo-1,3-oxazolidin-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-72-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,5-Dioxo-1-imidazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-73-8P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2,6-Dioxo-1-piperidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-74-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-75-0P, (2E)-N-[4-(2-Amino-2-oxoethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-76-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-77-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-isopropyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-78-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-79-4P, Methyl 1-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole-5-carboxylate 689249-80-7P, (2E)-N-(4-Acetylphenyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-81-8P, (2E)-N-[4-(Acetylamino)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide

689249-82-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-83-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(4-methylphenyl)-2-propenamide 689249-84-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-86-3P, (2E)-N-[4-[(4-Ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-87-4P, (2E)-N-[4-[(5,6-Dimethyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-88-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-89-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(hydroxy(phenyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-90-9P, (2E)-N-(4-Benzylphenyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-91-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-indazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-92-1P, (2E)-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,3-Benzotriazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-93-2P , (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2H-indazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689249-94-3P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2H-1,2,3-Benzotriazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-96-5P , (2E)-N-[4-(Aminosulfonyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689249-97-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-propenamide 689249-98-7P, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzamide 689249-99-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-00-8P, (2E)-N-[4-(1H-Benzimidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-01-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-02-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-03-1P 689250-04-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Acetylamino)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-05-3P , (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-06-4P, (2E)-N-[4-[(2-Ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-07-5P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-morpholinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-08-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1-pyrrolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-09-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-10-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-11-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2H-1,2,3-triazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-12-2P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-13-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2H-tetrazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-14-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-tetrazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-15-5P,





(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-16-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-17-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-18-8P, (2E)-N-[4-[(1,1-Dioxide-4-thiomorpholinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-19-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-20-2P, (2E)-N-(4-Benzoylphenyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-21-3P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(phenylsulfonyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-24-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methoxymethyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-25-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Ethylthio)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-26-8P, (2E)-N-[4-[(tert-Butylthio)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-27-9P

, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylthio)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-28-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)thio]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-29-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thio]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-30-4P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-31-5P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Ethylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-32-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-33-7P, (2E)-N-[4-[(tert-Butylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-34-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-35-9P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-36-0P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)sulfinyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-37-1P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-38-2P, (2E)-N-[4-[(Ethylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-39-3P, (2E)-N-[4-[(tert-Butylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-2-propenamide 689250-40-6P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-41-7P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfonyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-42-8P, (2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)sulfonyl]methyl]phenyl]-2-propenamide 689250-49-5P, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]prop-2-enoyl]amino]benzoic acid 689282-97-1P 689282-98-2P 689282-99-3P

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(neuroprotectant; preparation of acrylamides, in particular pyrazolylacrylamides, as production/secretion promoters of neurotrophic



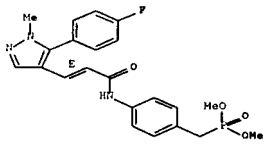


factors, especially glial-derived GDNF)

RN 689247-97-0 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

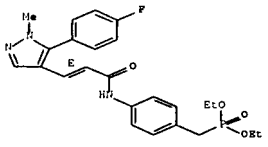
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689247-98-1 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



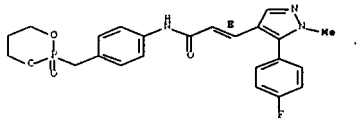
RN 689247-99-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



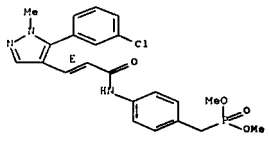




RN 689248-02-0 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

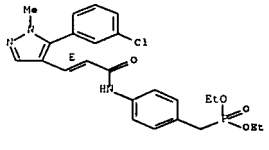
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-03-1 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

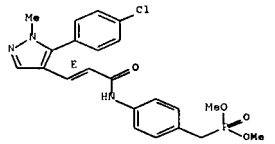
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-04-2 HCAPLUS

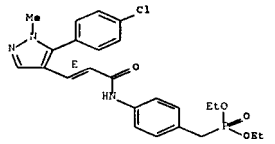
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



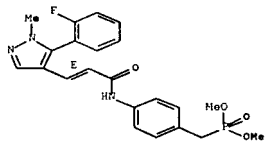
RN 689248-05-3 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-10-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



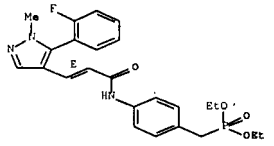
RN 689248-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX





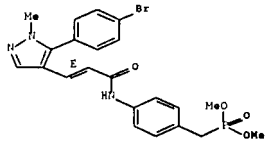
NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



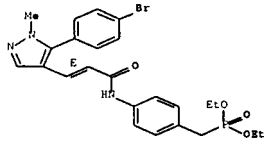
RN 689248-12-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-bromophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-13-3 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-bromophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

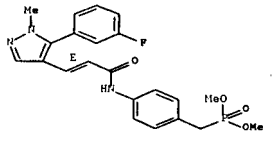






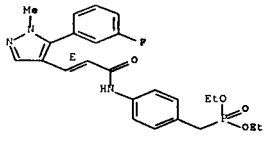
RN 689248-16-6 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



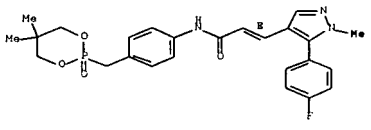
RN 689248-17-7 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-20-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(5,5-dimethyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

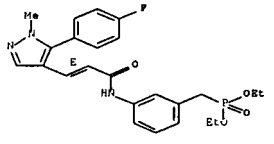






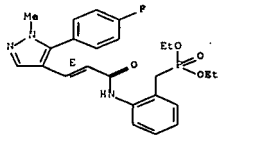
RN 689248-21-3 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[3-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



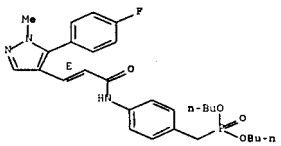
RN 689248-23-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[2-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



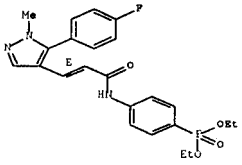
RN 689248-25-7 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dibutyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



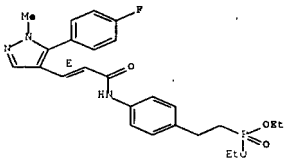
RN 689248-27-9 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-28-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]ethyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



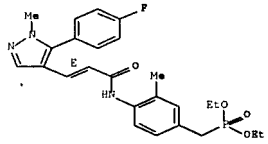
RN 689248-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-





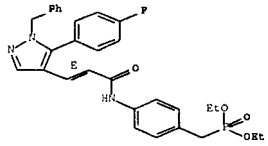
yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-3-methylphenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



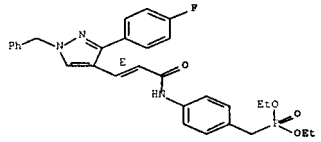
RN 689248-30-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-31-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

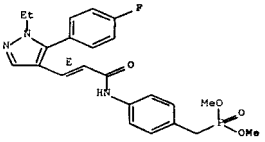






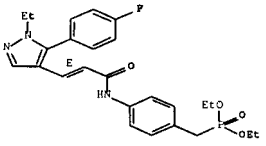
RN 689248-32-6 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[1-ethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-34-8 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[1-ethyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

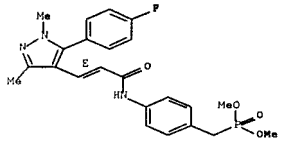


RN 689248-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

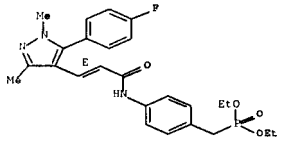






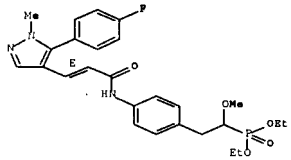
RN 689248-38-2 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-48-4 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [2-[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]-1-methoxyethyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

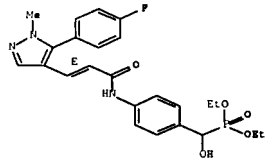
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-49-5 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-

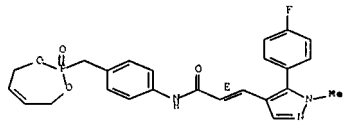
yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]hydroxymethyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



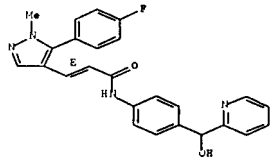
RN 689248-50-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4,7-dihydro-4,7-dihydro-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphepin-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-52-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(hydroxy-2-pyridinylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

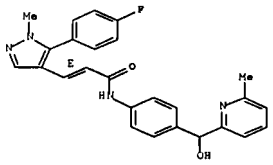






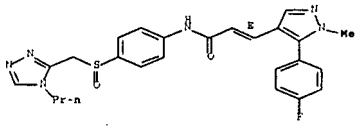
RN 689248-53-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[hydroxy(6-methyl-2-pyridinyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



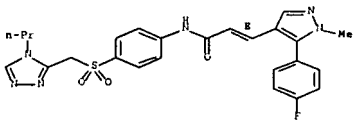
RN 689248-55-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-56-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

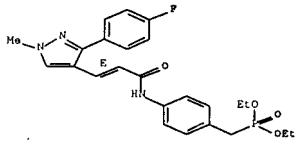






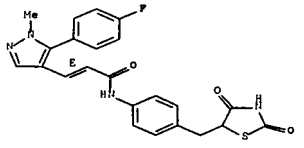
RN 689248-58-6 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689248-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

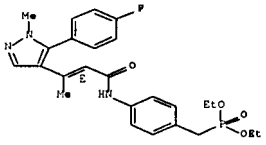


RN 689248-89-3 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-butenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

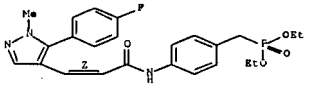






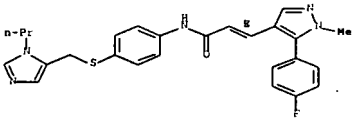
RN 689248-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2Z)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



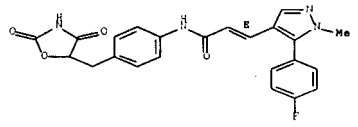
RN 689248-94-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



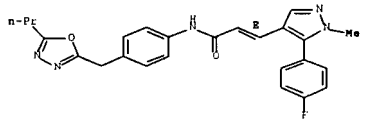
RN 689248-95-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-5-oxazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



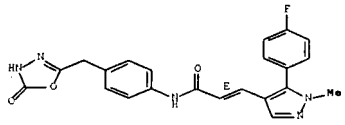
RN 689249-01-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-propyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-02-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

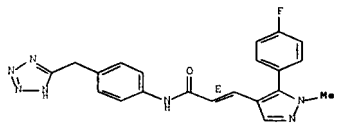


RN 689249-03-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

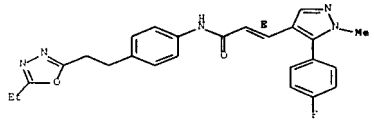






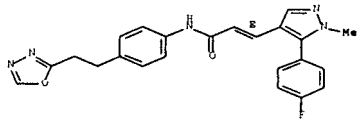
RN 689249-04-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[2-(5-ethyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-05-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

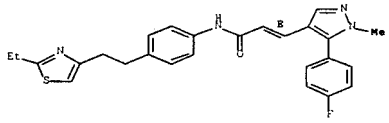


RN 689249-06-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[2-(2-ethyl-4-thiazolyl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

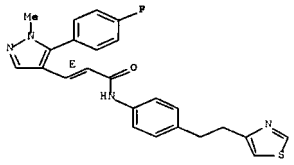






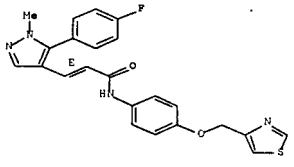
RN 689249-07-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(4-thiazolyl)ethyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-08-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(4-thiazolylmethoxy)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

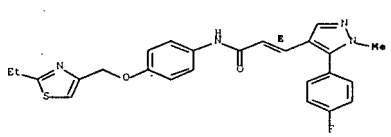


RN 689249-09-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2-ethyl-4-thiazolyl)methoxy]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

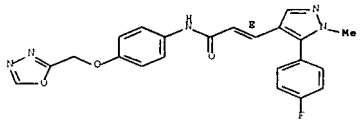






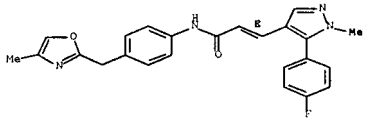
RN 689249-10-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylmethoxy)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



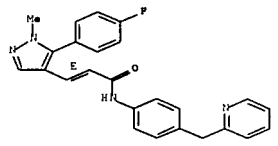
RN 689249-11-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-2-oxazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



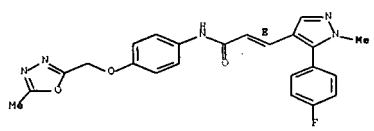
RN 689249-12-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-pyridinylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



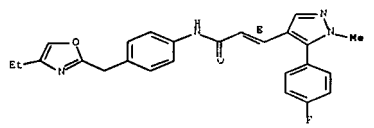
RN 689249-13-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-14-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4-ethyl-2-oxazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

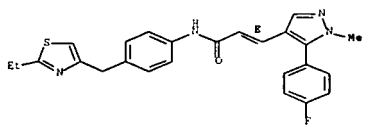


RN 689249-15-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2-ethyl-4-thiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

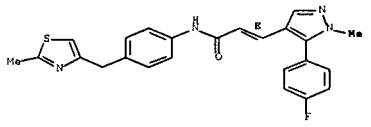






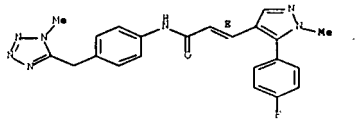
RN 689249-16-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-4-thiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-17-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

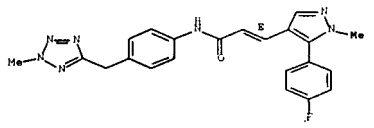


RN 689249-18-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

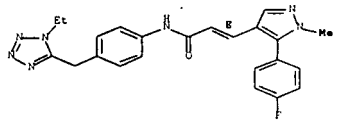






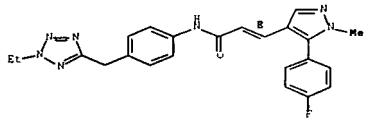
RN 689249-19-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(1-ethyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-20-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2-ethyl-2H-tetrazol-5-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

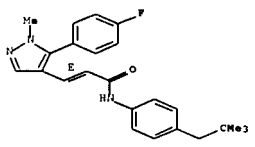


RN 689249-21-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

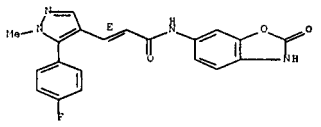






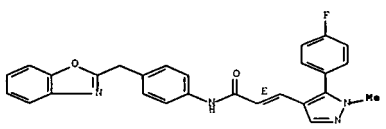
RN 689249-22-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-6-benzoxazolyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



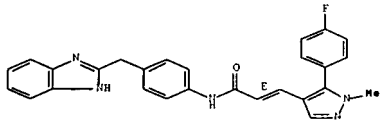
RN 689249-23-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(2-benzoxazolylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



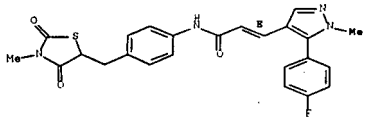
RN 689249-24-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(1H-benzimidazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



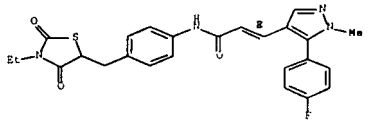
RN 689249-26-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(3-methyl-2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-27-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(3-ethyl-2,4-dioxo-5-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

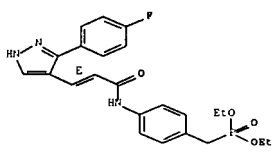


RN 689249-28-3 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonic acid, [[4-[[(2E)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, diethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

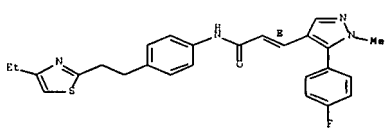






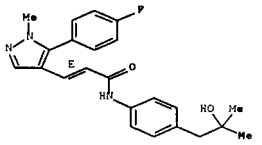
RN 689249-29-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[2-(4-ethyl-2-thiazolyl)ethyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-30-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

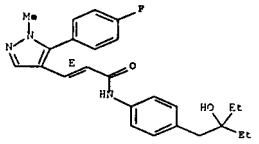


RN 689249-31-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(2-ethyl-2-hydroxybutyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

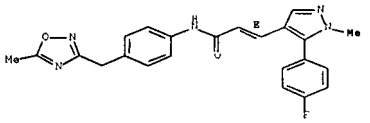






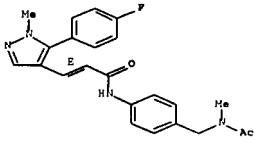
RN 689249-32-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-33-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(acetylmethylamino)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

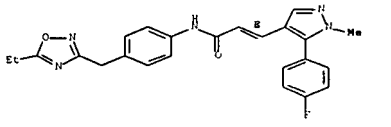


RN 689249-34-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(5-ethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-3-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

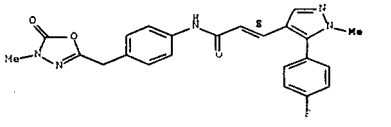






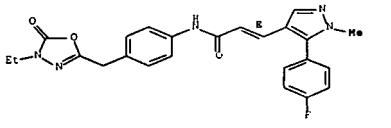
RN 689249-35-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



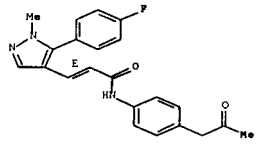
RN 689249-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



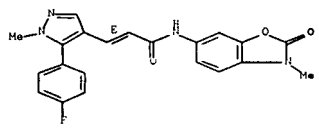
RN 689249-37-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-oxopropyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



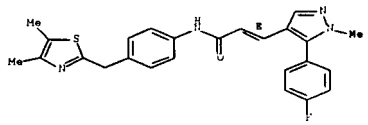
RN 689249-38-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(2,3-dihydro-3-methyl-2-oxo-6-benzoxazolyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-39-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4,5-dimethyl-2-thiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

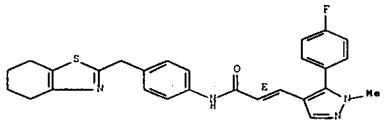


RN 689249-40-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2-benzothiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

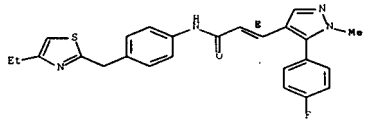






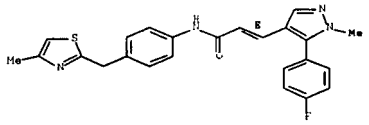
RN 689249-41-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4-ethyl-2-thiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-43-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-2-thiazolyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

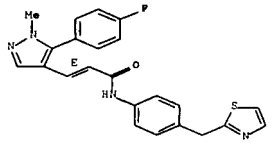


RN 689249-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-thiazolylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

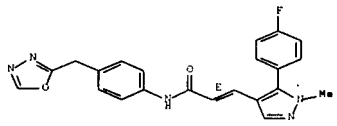






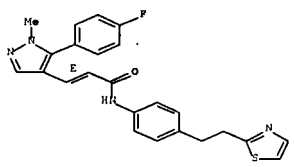
RN 689249-45-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-46-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

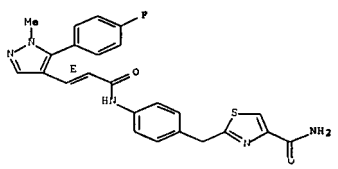


RN 689249-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN 4-Thiazolecarboxamide, 2-[[4-[[(2E)-3-(5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

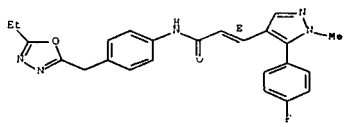






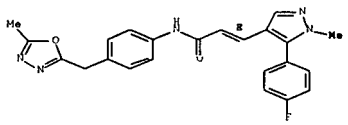
RN 689249-50-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(5-ethyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



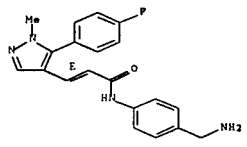
RN 689249-52-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



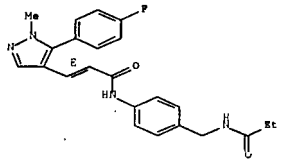
RN 689249-53-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(aminomethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



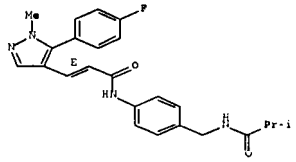
RN 689249-54-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-oxopropyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(2-methyl-1-oxopropyl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

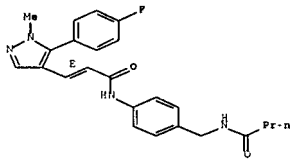


RN 689249-56-7 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, N-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



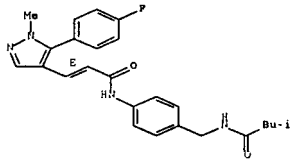


Double bond geometry as shown.



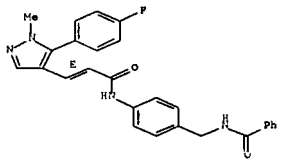
RN 689249-57-8 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, N-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-3-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-58-9 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

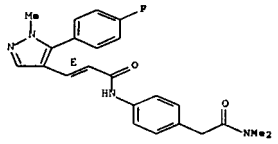






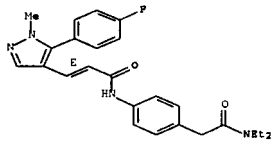
RN 689249-59-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]-N,N-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



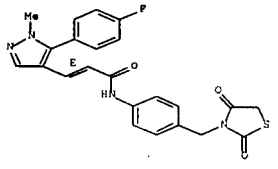
RN 689249-60-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, N,N-diethyl-4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-70-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-3-thiazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

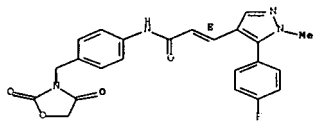






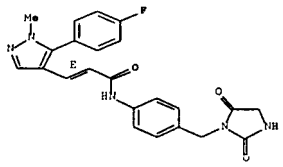
RN 689249-71-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,4-dioxo-3-oxazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



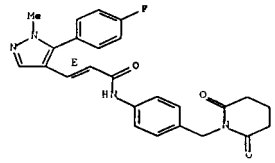
RN 689249-72-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,5-dioxo-1-imidazolidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



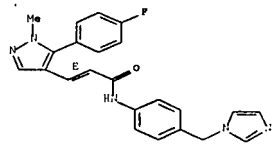
RN 689249-73-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2,6-dioxo-1-piperidinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



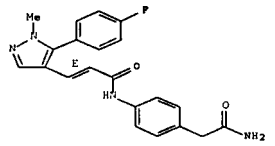
RN 689249-74-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-75-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetamide, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

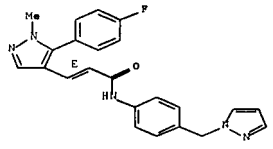


RN 689249-76-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



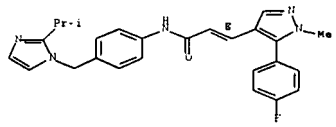


Double bond geometry as shown.



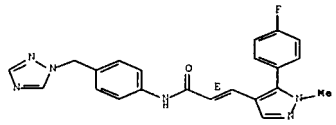
RN 689249-77-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[2-(1-methylethyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-78-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-79-4 HCAPLUS
CN 1H-1,2,4-Triazole-5-carboxylic acid, 1-[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.





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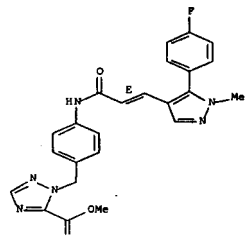
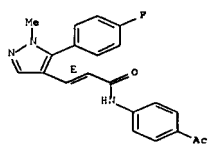


PAGE 2-A

RN 689249-80-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(4-acetylphenyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

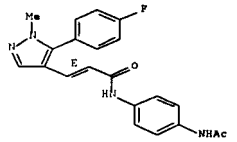


RN 689249-81-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

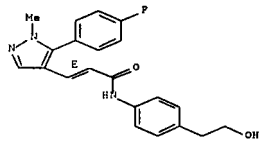






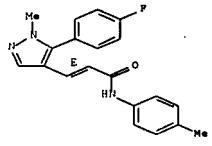
RN 689249-82-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



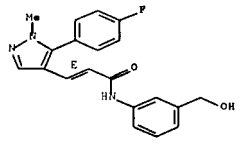
RN 689249-83-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(4-methylphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



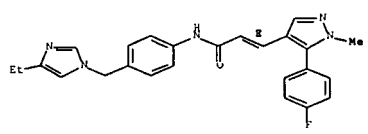
RN 689249-84-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[3-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



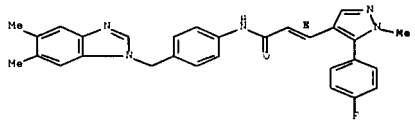
RN 689249-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-87-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(5,6-dimethyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

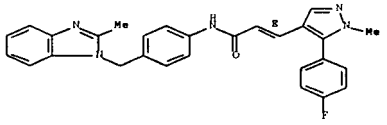


RN 689249-88-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

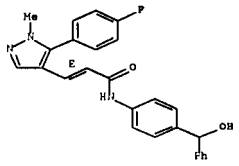






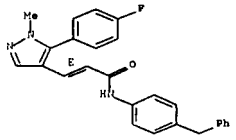
RN 689249-89-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(hydroxyphenylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-90-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(phenylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

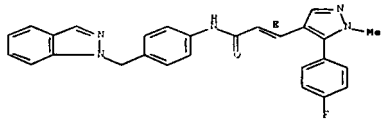


RN 689249-91-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-indazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

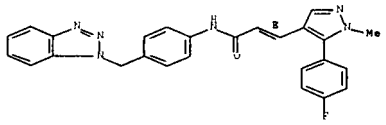






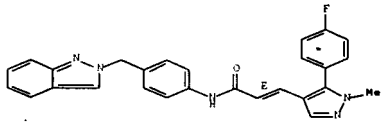
RN 689249-92-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(1H-benzotriazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689249-93-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2H-indazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

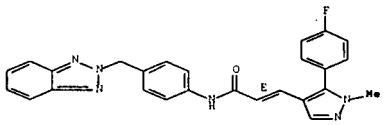


RN 689249-94-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(2H-benzotriazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

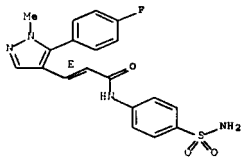






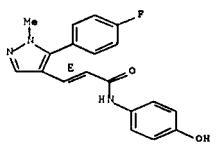
RN 689249-96-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(aminosulfonyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



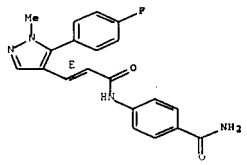
RN 689249-97-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



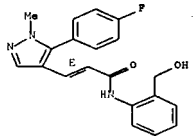
RN 689249-98-7 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



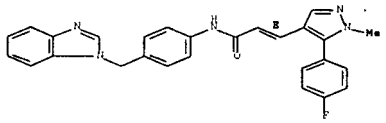
RN 689249-99-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[2-(hydroxymethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-00-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-(1H-benzimidazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

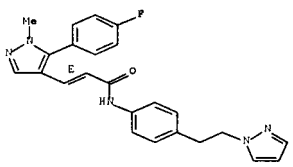


RN 689250-01-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

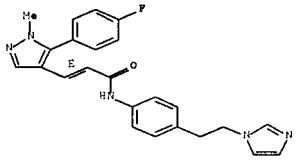






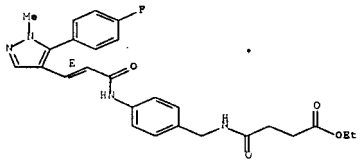
RN 689250-02-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)ethyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-03-1 HCAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-[[[4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]phenyl]methyl]amino]-4-oxo-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



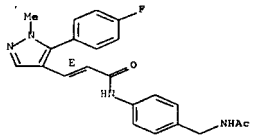
RN 689250-04-2 HCAPLUS





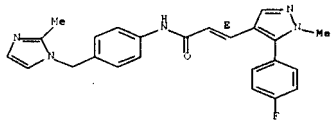
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(acetylamino)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



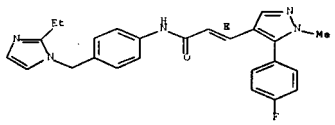
RN 689250-05-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(2-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-06-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(2-ethyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

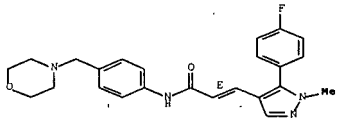


RN 689250-07-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(4-morpholinylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

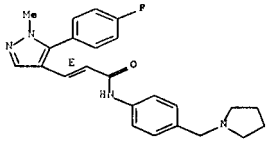






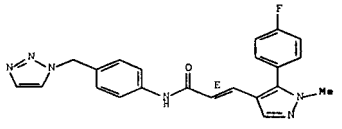
RN 689250-08-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-09-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

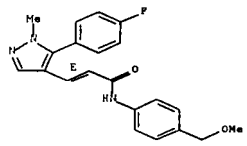
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-10-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

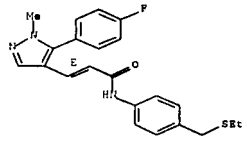
Double bond geometry as shown.

Double bond geometry as shown.



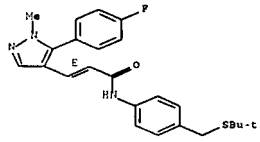
RN 689250-25-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(ethylthio)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-26-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)thio]methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

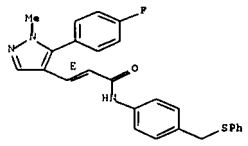


RN 689250-27-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylthio)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

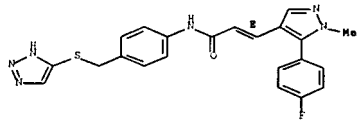






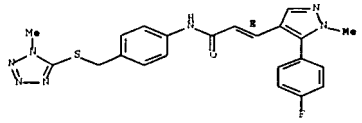
RN 689250-28-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-ylthio)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thio]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

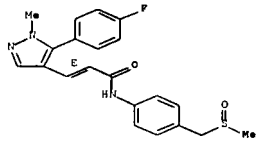


RN 689250-30-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

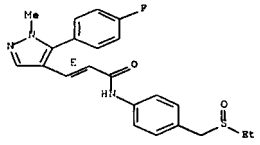






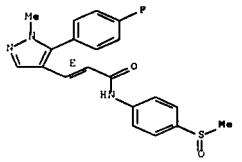
RN 689250-31-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(ethylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-32-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

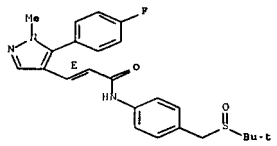


RN 689250-33-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)sulfinyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



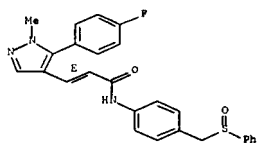


Double bond geometry as shown.



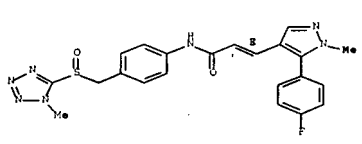
RN 689250-34-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



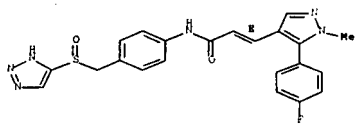
RN 689250-35-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfinyl]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



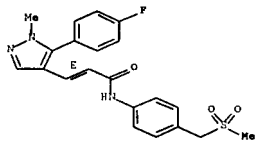
RN 689250-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-ylsulfinyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



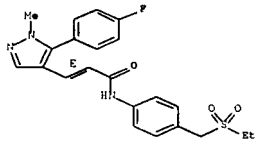
RN 689250-37-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-38-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(ethylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

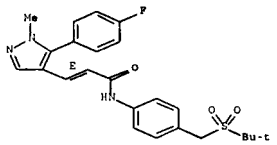


RN 689250-39-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)sulfonyl]methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

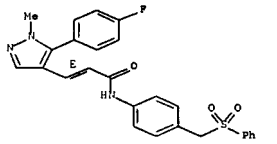






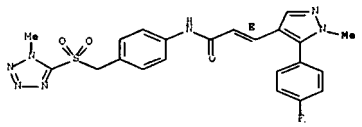
RN 689250-40-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(phenylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-41-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)sulfonyl]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

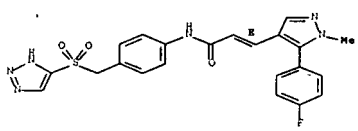


RN 689250-42-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-ylsulfonyl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

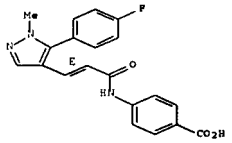






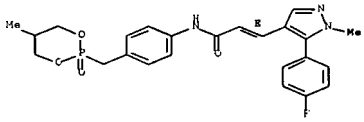
RN 689250-49-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-[[(2E)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-1-oxo-2-propenyl]amino]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689282-97-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

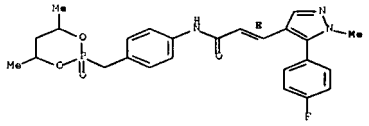


RN 689282-98-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(4,6-dimethyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

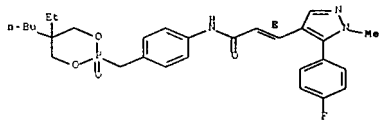




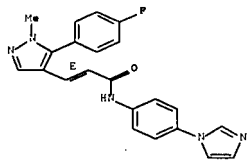


RN 689282-99-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(5-butyl-5-ethyl-2-oxido-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinan-2-yl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

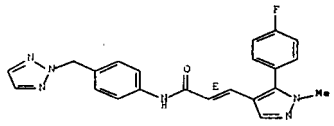


L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:846470 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:353878
TITLE: Functionally Substituted 3-Heterylpyrazoles: XI. 3-[3-Aryl(heteryl)pyrazol-4-yl]propenoic and Propanoic acids
AUTHOR(S): Bratenko, M. K.; Chornous, V. A.; Vovk, M. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Bukovina State Medical Academy, Chernovtsy, 58000, Ukraine
SOURCE: Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry (Translation of Zhurnal Organicheskoi Khimii) (2002), 38(8), 1171-1177 CODEN: RJOCEQ; ISSN: 1070-4280
PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 138:353878
AB Condensation of 3-aryl(heteryl)-4-formylpyrazoles with malonic acid gives 3-[3-aryl(heteryl)- pyrazol-4-yl]propenoic acids that in the presence of Raney nickel are reduced by hydrazine hydrate to 3-[3-aryl(heteryl)pyrazol- 4-yl]propanoic acids. The successive conversion of both type acids into the corresponding acyl chlorides, esters, and amides was performed.
IT 519137-64-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of substituted aryl(heteryl)pyrazolylpropenoic and propanoic acids via condensation of arylheterylformylpyrazoles with malonic acid followed by Raney reduction and conversions to acyl, ester, and amide derivs.)



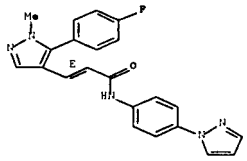
RN 689250-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2H-1,2,3-triazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-12-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-pyrazol-1-yl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

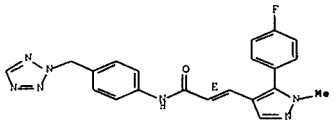


RN 689250-13-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(2H-tetrazol-2-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

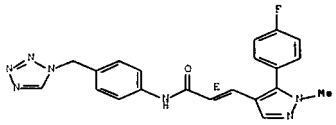






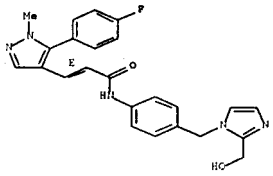
RN 689250-14-4 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(1H-tetrazol-1-ylmethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-15-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1H-imidazol-1-yl]methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

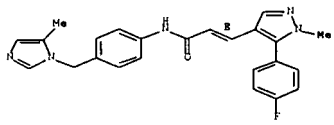


RN 689250-16-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(5-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

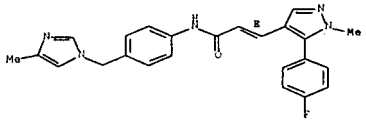






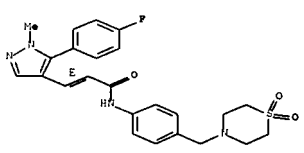
RN 689250-17-7 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-[(4-methyl-1H-imidazol-1-yl)methyl]phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-18-8 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-[4-[(1,1-dioxido-4-thiomorpholinyl)methyl]phenyl]-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

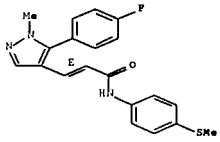


RN 689250-19-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methylthio)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.

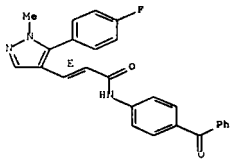






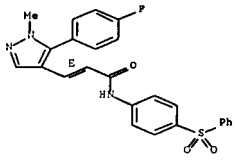
RN 689250-20-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(4-benzoylphenyl)-3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-21-3 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(phenylsulfonyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

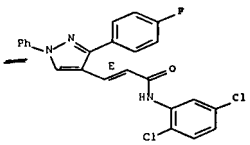
Double bond geometry as shown.



RN 689250-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, 3-[5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-N-[4-(methoxymethyl)phenyl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 519137-64-5 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenamide, N-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)-3-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]-, (2E)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

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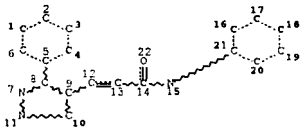

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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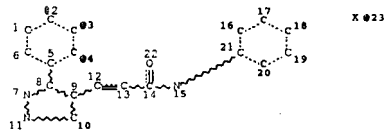
L6 STR







VPA 23-2/3/4 U
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 23

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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L8 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 499 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 NOT L7
L10 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
L11 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 NOT L8

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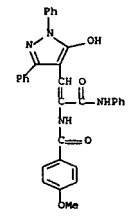
L11 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:128694 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:85275
TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of 4-pyrazolyl-methylene azalactone derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Basaif, Salem Ahmad
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah, 21589, Saudi Arabia
SOURCE: Journal of Saudi Chemical Society (2002), 6(3), 485-490
CODEN: JSCSFO; ISSN: 1319-610X
PUBLISHER: Saudi Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:85275
AB 4-Formyl-2-pyrazolin-5-ones were condensed with hippuric acid derivs. to give the corresponding pyrazolylmethylene azalactones which were reacted with Grignard reagents to give the corresponding tertiary alcs. Aminolysis of oxazolones with aromatic amines in boiling ethanol yielded acrylamides. Structural assignments of the new products were based on elemental anal. and IR, PMR spectral data.
IT 554433-34-0P 554433-35-1P 554433-36-2P
554433-37-3P 554433-38-4P 554433-39-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and reactions of pyrazolylmethylene azalactone derivs.)
RN 554433-34-0 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-

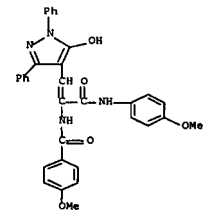




[(phenylamino)carbonyl]ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



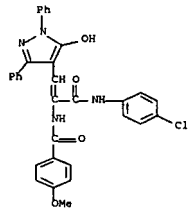
RN 554433-35-1 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



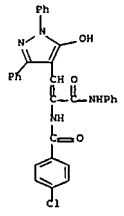
RN 554433-36-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[1-[[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)ethenyl]-4-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



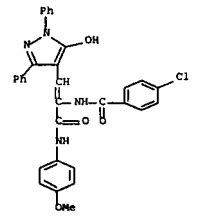




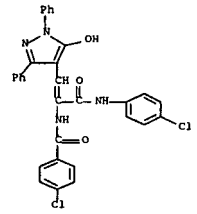
RN 554433-37-3 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 554433-38-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 554433-39-5 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, 4-chloro-N-[1-[[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2-(5-hydroxy-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:34460 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:34460
TITLE: Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenyl- and 1,3-diphenyl-5-oxo-Δ2-pyrazoline-4-methylene derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Hassan, M. A.; Pouli, F. A.; El-Nagdy, S.; Badran, A. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci., Ain Shams Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1983), 22B(7), 637-9
CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

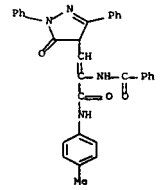




LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 100:34460
GI

I

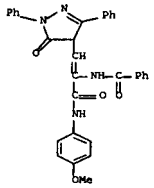
AB Condensation of 4-formyl-5-pyrazolones (I, R = Me, Ph, X = O) with Et glycinate gave I (X = NCH2CO2Et) which on treatment with amines or aldehydes gave I [X = NCH2CONHR1, NC(CO2Et):CHR2; R1 = NH2, NHPh, CH2Ph, 4-MeC6H4, 4-MeOC6H4; R2 = substituted Ph]. I (X = O) also underwent condensation with hippuric acid to give azlactones which reacted with NaOH, amine, and Grignard reagents to give I [X = 5-oxo-2-phenyl-2- oxazolin-4-ylidene, C(NHBz)CONHR1, C(NHBz)CO2H, C(NHBz)CMe2OH, C(NHBz)2; H, CPh2OH].
IT 88327-54-2P 88327-56-4P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 88327-54-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[[(4-methylphenyl)amino]carbonyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



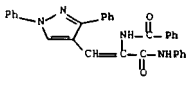
RN 88327-56-4 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)







L11 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:403824 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:3824
TITLE: Synthesis and reactions of a pyrazolylmethylene-1,3-oxazolin-5-one
AUTHOR(S): Elkaschef, Mohamed A. F.; Abdel-Megeid, Farouk M. E.; Yassin, Salah M. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Res. Cent., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Justus Liebigs Annalen der Chemie (1974), (1), 37-43
CODEN: JLACBF; ISSN: 0075-4617
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB Reaction of 1,3-diphenyl-4-pyrazolecarboxaldehyde with hippuric acid in Ac2O containing AcONa gave the (pyrazolylmethylene)-1,3-oxazolinone I. Reaction of I with excess HNRR1 in EtOH gave the amides II (R = H or Me; R1 = alkyl, CH2Ph, Ph, NHPh, or NH2). Clemmensen reduction of I gave the acid III.
IT 52127-69-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 52127-69-2 HCAPLUS
CN Benzamide, N-[2-(1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-[(phenylamino)carbonyl]ethenyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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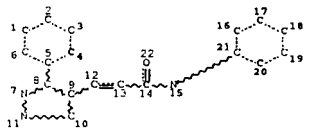

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 22

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
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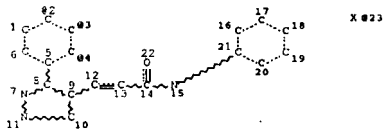

X @23

VPA 23-2/3/4 U
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 23

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L7 251 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L6
L8 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7
L9 499 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON PLU=ON L5 NOT L7
L10 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9
L11 3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L10 NOT L8
L12 113 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MOMOSE YU"/AU OR MOMOSE Y/AU

L13 507 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("SAKAI NOZOMI"/AU OR "SAKAI NOZOMU"/AU) OR SAKAI N/AU
L14 284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MAEKAWA TSUYOSHI"/AU OR MAEKAWA T/AU
L15 284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MAEKAWA TSUYOSHI"/AU OR

MAEKAWA T/AU
L16 434 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON ("KAWAMURA TOORU"/AU OR "KAWAMURA TORN"/AU OR "KAWAMURA TORU"/AU) OR KAWAMURA T/AU
L17 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND L13 AND L14 AND L15 AND L16
L18 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L12 AND (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L19 4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L13 AND (L14 OR L15 OR L16)
L20 284 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 AND (L15 OR L16)
L21 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND L16
L22 12 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L17 OR L18 OR L19 OR L21
L25 749779 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON NEUROPATHY/CV OR "NERVE, DISEASE (L) NEUROPATHY"/CV OR ?NEURO? OR ?NERV?
L26 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L25
L27 9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND PYRAZOL?
L28 29 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (L22 OR L26 OR L27) NOT (L8 OR L11)

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L28 ANSWER 1 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:710244 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Differential effects of prenatal stress on the morphological maturation of hippocampal neurons
AUTHOR(S): Fujioka, A.; Fujioka, T.; Ishida, Y.; Maekawa, T.; Nakamura, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine, Ube, Yamaguchi, 755-8505, Japan
SOURCE: Neuroscience (San Diego, CA, United States) (2006), 141(2), 907-915
CODEN: NRSCDN; ISSN: 0306-4522
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The present study was designed to clarify an intensity-dependent effect of prenatal stress on the morphol. development of hippocampal neurons in rats. In addition, the involvement of receptors for glucocorticoids, i.e. mineralocorticoid receptors and glucocorticoid receptors, in stress-induced changes in the morphol. of hippocampal neurons was examined by an in vitro pharmacol. approach. The effects of mild prenatal stress on neurogenesis and long-term potentiation in the hippocampus were also investigated in adult offspring. Prenatal stress affected the morphol. development of the hippocampus in an intensity-dependent manner. Short-lasting, mild prenatal stress enhanced neonatal neurogenesis and differentiation of processes of hippocampal neurons, whereas long-lasting, severe stress impaired their morphol. Mineralocorticoid receptor was found to mediate enhancement of neurogenesis and differentiation of processes of cultured hippocampal neurons. In contrast, glucocorticoid receptor was involved in the suppression of their morphol. Short-lasting, mild prenatal stress, which has previously been shown to enhance learning performance in adult offspring, facilitated neurogenesis and long-term potentiation in the adult hippocampus. These findings suggest that prenatal stress has enhancing and suppressing effects on the development of hippocampal neurons depending on intensity, and that mineralocorticoid receptors and glucocorticoid receptors contribute to stress-induced morphol. changes.





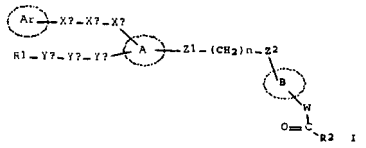
REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 2 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:510367 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:27983
TITLE: Preparation of arylalkanoic acid derivatives for treatment of diabetes, hyperlipidemia, etc.
INVENTOR(S): Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Ujikawa, Osamu; Abe, Hidenori; Nomura, Izumi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 447 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2006057448 | A1 | 20060601 | WO 2005-JP22132 | 20051125 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-342635 A 20041126
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:27983
GI




I

AB The title compds. I [wherein Ar represents an optionally substituted aromatic ring; Xa, Xc, Ya, Yc, Z1, and Z2 each represents a bond, O, S, CO, CS, etc.; Xb and Yb each represents a bond or a C1-20 divalent hydrocarbon group; R1 represents an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group; ring A represents an aromatic ring (other than benzimidazole) which may be further substituted; n is an integer of 1-8; ring B represents an aromatic ring (other than oxazole)





which may be further substituted; W represents a C1-20 divalent saturated hydrocarbon group; and R2 represents OR8 or NR9R10 ; R8 represents H, optionally substituted hydrocarbon group; R9 and R10 each represents H, optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, optionally substituted heterocyclic ring, etc.; provisos are given] are prepared Thus, (2-[2-[4-propyl-3-(quinolin-2-ylmethoxy)-1H-pyrazol -1-yl]ethoxy)phenyl)acetic acid 1/2 calcium salt was prepared in 2 steps from 2-[4-propyl-3-(quinolin-2-ylmethoxy)-1H-pyrazol -1-yl]ethanol and (2-hydroxyphenyl)acetic acid Me ester. Compds. of this invention at 0.005% in feed for diabetic mice decreased blood glucose by 44% to 64%. Formulations are given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 120 THERE ARE 120 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 3 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:252494 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:287404
TITLE: Preparation of five-membered heterocyclic compounds for treatment of obesity, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, etc.
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Takakura, Nobuyuki; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 442 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2004024705 | A1 | 20040325 | WO 2003-JP11511 | 20030909 |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| JP 2004123732 | A | 20040422 | JP 2003-316475 | 20030909 |
| AU 2003262023 | A1 | 20040430 | AU 2003-262023 | 20030909 |
| EP 1541564 | A1 | 20050615 | EP 2003-795338 | 20030909 |

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

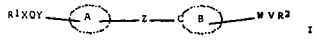
| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| US 2006135578 | A1 | 20060622 | US 2005-527426 | 20050310 |

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-264703 A 20020910
WO 2003-JP11511 W 20030909

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:287404
GI








I

AB The title compds. I [R1 is a group derived from an optionally substituted five-membered heterocycle; X, Y and V are each independently oxygen, sulfur, or the like; Q is a divalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms; A is an aromatic ring which may have one to three addnl. substituents; Z is (CH2)nZ1 or Z1(CH2)n (wherein n is an integer of 0 to 8 and Z1 is oxygen, sulfur, or the like); B is a nitrogenous heterocycle which may have one to three addnl. substituents; W is a bond or a divalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms; and R2 is hydrogen, cyano, PO(OR9)(OR10) (wherein R9 and R10 are each independently hydrogen or optionally substituted hydrocarbyl, or R9 and R10 may be united to form an optionally substituted ring), or the like] are prepared In a binding assay for the human PPAR γ1 receptors , compds. of this invention showed IC50 values of 7.4 nM to 7300 nM. Formulations are given.
REFERENCE COUNT: 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 4 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:951003 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:16723
TITLE: Preparation of 1,2-azole derivatives with hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic activity
INVENTOR(S): Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Hara, Ryoma; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki; Mizufune, Hideya; Fukatsu, Kohji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan; Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 564 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003099793 | A1 | 20031204 | WO 2003-JP6389 | 20030522 |
| WO 2003099793 | A8 | 20041229 | | |
| WO 2003099793 | A9 | 20050210 | | |

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| CA 2487315 | A1 | 20031204 | CA 2003-2487315 | 20030522 |
| AU 2003241173 | A1 | 20031212 | AU 2003-241173 | 20030522 |
| JP 2004277397 | A | 20041007 | JP 2003-144984 | 20030522 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EP 1513817 | A1 | 20050316 | EP 2003-730575 | | 20030522 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | | |
| US 2006148858 | A1 | 20060706 | US 2005-517214 | | 20050301 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2002-151405 | A | 20020524 |
| | | | JP 2002-287161 | A | 20020930 |
| | | | JP 2003-16748 | A | 20030124 |
| | | | WO 2003-JP6389 | W | 20030522 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:16723
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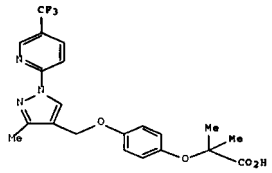

AB 1,2-Azole derivs. A-B-Xa-Ya-Xb-Yb-C-Xc-Yc-C(:O)-R (I; e.g. II) wherein ring A optionally has 1-3 substituents; ring B is a 1,2-azole ring which may further have 1 to 3 substituents; Xa, Xb and Xc are the same or different and each is a bond, -O-, -S- and the like; Ya is a divalent aliphatic hydrocarbon residue having 1-20 C atoms; Yb and Yc are the same or different and each is a bond or a divalent aliphatic hydrocarbon residue having 1-20 C atoms; ring C is a monocyclic aromatic ring which may further have 1 to 3 substituents; and R = -OR4 (R4 is H atom or (un)substituted hydrocarbon group) and the like, or a salt thereof or a prodrug thereof is useful as an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of diabetes and the like. Hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic actions in mice are tabulated for about 50 examples of I; e.g. a 53 % rate of decrease in blood glucose level in the presence of 0.005 % [2-[3-[3-isopropyl-1-[5-(trifluoromethyl)- 2-pyridinyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]propoxy]-3-methylphenyl]acetic acid and a 77 % rate of decrease in blood triglyceride level in the presence of 0.005 % 2-methyl-2-[4-[3-methyl-1-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]-1H-pyrazol-4-ylmethoxy]phenoxy]propionic acid when the level (glucose or triglyceride) of the non-treated group is taken as 100 %. Plasma anti-arteriosclerosis index-enhancing action in mice is tabulated for 34 examples of I, e.g. 25 % for [3-methoxy-2-[3-[3-propyl-1-[5- (trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridyl]-1H-pyrazol-4- yl]propoxy]phenyl]acetic acid. PPARγ-RXRα and PPARδ-RXRα heterodimer ligand activity is tabulated for 59 and 80 examples, resp., of I, e.g. EC50 = 3.8 nM for PPARγ-RXRα for [2-[3-[3-cyclohexyl-1-[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2-pyridinyl]-1H- pyrazol-4-yl]propoxy]-3-methylphenyl]acetic acid. Nearly 400 example prepns. of I and 351 example prepns. of intermediates are included. For example, [4-[3-[3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5- isoxazolyl]propoxy]phenyl]acetic acid was obtained in 25 % yield from a mixture of 3-[3-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-





isoxazolyl]-1-Pr methanesulfonate, NaI, Me 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetate, K2CO3 and DMF; details of the preparation of the mesylate are also given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 5 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2003:846988 HCAPLUS Full-text |
| DOCUMENT NUMBER: | 140:298727 |
| TITLE: | Hypothermia attenuates delayed cortical cell death and ROS generation following CO inhalation |
| AUTHOR(S): | Uemura, Koichi; Hoshino, Sumihisa; Uchida, Koji; Tsuruta, Ryosuke; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Yoshida, Ken-ichi |
| CORPORATE SOURCE: | Graduate School of Medicine, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan |
| SOURCE: | Toxicology Letters (2003), 145(2), 101-106 CODEN: TOLED5; ISSN: 0378-4274 |
| PUBLISHER: | Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd. |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Journal |
| LANGUAGE: | English |

AB Carbon monoxide (CO) is the most popular cause of poisoning. The bilateral basal ganglia lesion characterizes the delayed neuronal cell death (DCD). We demonstrated there were both apoptosis and necrosis in the cortex, basal ganglia and hippocampus in a case of human CO accident. To elucidate the mechanism of DCD after CO inhalation, histol. studies on the rat brain were conducted. Rats were ventilated with nitrous oxide (sham group), 10% O2 (hypoxia group) or 1005 ppm CO (CO group) for 90 min, while the pericranial temperature was controlled at either 32, 37, or 39° during CO inhalation. After reoxygenation for 30 min, the rats were allowed to recover for 48 h. The ratio of eosinophilic and HNE-pos. neurons in the cortex were higher in the CO group than in the hypoxia group at 37°, while the PaO2 was much lower in the hypoxia than in the CO group. The damage was alleviated in the hypothermia (32°) as compared with normothermia, while the hyperthermia (39°) did not significantly increased it. CO inhalation injures neuron by reactive oxygen species (ROS), independent of hypoxia, as can be concluded from the histol. comparison of DCD with HNE immunoreactivity.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 6 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2003:696876 HCAPLUS Full-text |
| DOCUMENT NUMBER: | 139:230781 |
| TITLE: | Preparation of azole compounds for prevention or treatment of diabetic neuropathy |
| INVENTOR(S): | Sakai, Nozomu; Momose, Yu; Murase, Katsuhito; Hazama, Masatoshi |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan |
| SOURCE: | PCT Int. Appl., 307 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Patent |
| LANGUAGE: | Japanese |
| FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: | 1 |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | |

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003072554 | A1 | 20030904 | WO 2003-JP2217 | 20030227 |





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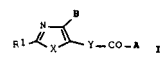
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| AU 2003211385 | A1 | 20030909 | AU 2003-211385 | | 20030227 |
| JP 2003321460 | A | 20031111 | JP 2003-50286 | | 20030227 |
| EP 1486490 | A1 | 20041215 | EP 2003-742890 | | 20030227 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK | | | | | |
| US 2005090534 | A1 | 20050428 | US 2004-505742 | | 20040825 |
| US 7183276 | B2 | 20070227 | | | |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2002-53933 | A | 20020228 |
| | | | WO 2003-JP2217 | W | 20030227 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:230781
GI



AB The title compds. I [R1 is hydrogen, halogeno, an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, optionally substituted hydroxyl, optionally substituted mercapto, or optionally substituted amino; A is optionally substituted cycloamino, etc.; B is an optionally substituted hydrocarbon group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; X is oxygen, sulfur, or optionally substituted nitrogen; and Y is a bond or a divalent acyclic hydrocarbon group] are prepared The bioactivity of compds. of this invention was demonstrated. Formulations are given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 56 THERE ARE 56 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 7 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2003:551377 HCAPLUS Full-text |
| DOCUMENT NUMBER: | 139:117427 |
| TITLE: | Preparation of 3-(isoxazolyl)propionic acid derivatives as neurotrophic factor production/secretion accelerator |
| INVENTOR(S): | Hazama, Masatoshi; Iwakami, Norihisa; Miyazaki, Takeshi; Sakai, Nozomu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Momose, Yu; Kawamura, Toru |
| PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): | Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan |
| SOURCE: | PCT Int. Appl., 282 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 |
| DOCUMENT TYPE: | Patent |
| LANGUAGE: | Japanese |





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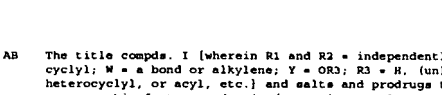
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: | 1 | | | | |
| PATENT INFORMATION: | | | | | |
| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | | DATE |
| WO 2003057215 | A1 | 20030717 | WO 2002-JP13654 | | 20021226 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | | |
| AU 2002367426 | A1 | 20030724 | AU 2002-367426 | | 20021226 |
| JP 2003261545 | A | 20030919 | JP 2002-375898 | | 20021226 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-401380 | A | 20011228 |
| | | | WO 2002-JP13654 | W | 20021226 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 139:117427
GI



AB The title compds. I [wherein R1 and R2 = independently H or (un)substituted cyclyl; W = a bond or alkylene; Y = OR3; R3 = H, (un)substituted hydrocarbyl, heterocyclyl, or acyl, etc.] and salts and prodrugs thereof are prepared as neurotrophic factor production/secretion accelerator. For example, di-Et 4-aminobenzylphosphonate was reacted with 3-(5-phenyl-4-isoxazolyl)propionic acid (preparation given) in DMF in the presence of dehydrating reagents to afford the amide II (93%). II showed 49% pain feeling increase in rat. Formulations containing I as an active ingredient were also described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 8 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

| | |
|---|---|
| ACCESSION NUMBER: | 2003:503022 HCAPLUS Full-text |
| DOCUMENT NUMBER: | 139:332350 |
| TITLE: | Synthesis and biological activity of novel 5-(ω-aryloxyalkyl)oxazole derivatives as brain-derived neurotrophic factor inducers |
| AUTHOR(S): | Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Sakai, Nozomu; Tawada, Hiroyuki; Murase, Katsuhito; Hazama, Masatoshi; Sugiyama, Yasuo; Momose, Yu |
| CORPORATE SOURCE: | Medicinal Chemistry Research Laboratories II, Pharmaceutical Research Division, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, 532-8686, Japan |
| SOURCE: | Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (2003), 51(5), |

565-573
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:332350

AB A novel series of 5-(ω-aryloxyalkyl)oxazole derivs. was prepared and their effects on brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) production were evaluated in human neuroblastoma (SK-N-SH) cells. Syntheses were performed by construction of an oxazole ring as a key reaction. Most of the 5-(ω-aryloxyalkyl)oxazole derivs. markedly increased BDNF production in SK-N-SH cells. 4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(2-methyl-1H- imidazol-1-yl)-5-[3-(2-methoxyphenoxy)propyl]-1,3-oxazole, one of the most promising compds., showed potent activity (EC50=7.9 μM) and the improvement of the motor nerve conduction velocity and the tail-flick response accompanied by a recovery of the brain-derived neurotrophic factor level in the sciatic nerve of streptozotocin (STZ)-diabetic rats.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 9 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:5954 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:89798
TITLE: Preparation of 4-(phenoxymethyl)-5-methyloxazole derivatives as antidiabetic agents
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2003000685 | A1 | 20030103 | WO 2002-JP6107 | 20020619 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2002315787 | A1 | 20030108 | AU 2002-315787 | 20020619 |
| JP 2003073377 | A | 20030312 | JP 2002-178851 | 20020619 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-186952 | A 20010620 |
| | | | WO 2002-JP6107 | W 20020619 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:89798
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *





AB The title compds. I [wherein R1 = (un)substituted (hetero)hydrocarbonyl; X and Y = independently a bond, O, S, CO, CS, SO, SO2, CR3OR4, NR5, CONR6, or NR6CO; R3 and R6 = independently H or (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl; R4 = H or protecting group of OH; R5 = H, (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl, or protecting group of amino; Q and W = independently (CH2)m; m = 1-20; ring A = (un)substituted aryl; n= 1-8; ring B = (un)substituted 5-membered ring containing N; V = a bond, O, S, SO, SO2, NR7, or NR7CO; R7 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl; R2 = PO(OR8)(OR9), COR10, (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl, or heteroaryl; R8 and R9 = independently H or (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl; or R8 and R9 together form (un)substituted ring; R10 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbonyl; with provisos] and salts or prodrugs thereof are prepared as antidiabetic agents. For example, the acid II (prepn given) was treated with iso-Bu chlorocarbonate in THF in the presence of 4-methylmorpholine, followed by the addition of THF solution of H2NNH2•H2O. The above product was then reacted with tri-Me orthobutyrate in 1,4-dioxane in the presence of methanesulfonic acid to afford the target compd III (70%). III showed IC50 of 0.034 μM and 0.15 μM against peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors (PPAR) γ and PPARγ-RXRα, resp. A capsule formulation containing III as an active ingredient was also described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 10 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:754366 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:279197
TITLE: Preparation of five-membered heterocyclic alkanoic acid derivatives as remedies for diabetes and hyperlipidemia
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Imoto, Hiroshi; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 165 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002076959 | A1 | 20021003 | WO 2002-JP2741 | 20020322 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| AU 2002239023 | A1 | 20021008 | AU 2002-239023 | 20020322 |
| JP 2002348281 | A | 20021204 | JP 2002-81621 | 20020322 |
| EP 1394154 | A1 | 20040303 | EP 2002-705433 | 20020322 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| US 20040063775 | A1 | 20040401 | US 2003-472159 | 20030922 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2001-85572 | A 20010323 |





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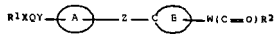
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | WO 2002-JP2741 | W 20020322 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:279197
GI



AB The title compds. I [R1 represents an optionally substituted five-membered heterocyclic group; X represents a bond, etc.; Q represents a C1-20 divalent hydrocarbon group; Y represents a bond, etc.; ring A represents an aromatic ring optionally having one to three substituents; Z represents (CH2)nZ1 (n is an integer of 0 to 8 and Z1 represents a bond, etc.), etc.; ring B represents a five-membered heterocycle optionally having one to three substituents; W represents a C1-20 divalent saturated hydrocarbon group; and R2 represents OH, etc.] are prepared A process for preparing I is disclosed. Compds. of this invention at 0.01% in feed given to diabetic mice for 4 days caused 43% to 42% decrease of blood sugar. Formulations are given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 88 THERE ARE 88 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 11 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:550980 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:118596
TITLE: Alkylphenolic compounds and their effect on the injury rate, survival and acetylcholinesterase activity of the rat neuronal cell line PC12
AUTHOR(S): Talorete, T. P. N.; Isoda, H.; Maekawa, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba City, Ibaraki, 305-8572, Japan
SOURCE: Animal Cell Technology: Basic & Applied Aspects, Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Japanese Association for Animal Cell Technology, 13th, Fukuoka and Karatsu, Japan, Nov. 16-21, 2000 (2002), Meeting Date 2000, 485-489. Editor(s): Shirahata, Sanetaka; Teruya, Kiichiro; Katakura, Yoshinori. Kluwer Academic Publishers: Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 69CWTU; ISBN: 1-4020-0271-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB Most studies on hormonally active agents or endocrine disruptors have been limited to polychlorinated biphenyls and dioxins. In this paper, we report results of in vitro studies on the effects of alkylphenolic compds., namely, n-pentylphenol, n-hexylphenol, n-heptylphenol, n-octylphenol, and n-nonylphenol, on the injury rate, survival, and acetylcholinesterase activity of the rat pheochromocytoma cell line PC12. Results using the lactate dehydrogenase cytotoxicity assay to determine cell injury rate reveal that the alkylphenols mentioned did not induce cell necrosis beyond 30%, even at concns. as high as 300 μM in a 15-min incubation period. Exposing the cells to alkylphenols for 4 h and testing for DNA fragmentation showed that nonylphenol and octylphenol also did not induce apoptosis, even at concns. as high as 500 and 100 μM, resp. However, incubating the cells with the alkylphenols for 24 h significantly inhibited acetylcholinesterase activity at





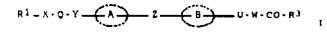
concns. as low as 0.8 μM, with n-octylphenol showing the most significant effect. Since it is believed that human exposure to nonylphenol from drinking water is around 0.7 μg / day and that these compds. can accumulate in adipose tissue, this finding may implicate alkylphenols in neurol. and behavioral disturbances in both animals and humans.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 12 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:521714 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:109278
TITLE: Preparation of alkanoic acid derivatives as preventives and/or remedies for diabetes, hyperlipidemia, impaired glucose tolerance, and retinoid-related receptor regulators
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Takakura, Nobuyuki; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki; Ito, Tatsuya
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 235 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002053547 | A1 | 20020711 | WO 2001-JP11611 | 20011228 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2433573 | A1 | 20020711 | CA 2001-2433573 | 20011228 |
| AU 2002217550 | A1 | 20020716 | AU 2002-217550 | 20011228 |
| JP 2002265457 | A | 20020918 | JP 2001-402099 | 20011228 |
| EP 1357115 | A1 | 20031029 | EP 2001-272544 | 20011228 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| US 2004058965 | A1 | 20040325 | US 2003-465938 | 20030626 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2000-402648 | A 20001228 |
| | | | WO 2001-JP11611 | W 20011228 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:109278
GI



AB Alkanoic acid derivs. represented by the general formula (I) or salts thereof [wherein R1 = optionally substituted five-membered aromatic heterocyclic group; X = a bond, O, S, CO, C(:S), CR4(OR6), NR6 (wherein R4 = H, optionally substituted hydrocarbyl; R5 = H, hydroxy-protecting group; R6 = H, optionally hydrocarbyl, amino-protecting group); Q = C1-20 divalent hydrocarbon group; Y = bond, O, S, S(:O), SO2, NR7, CONR7, NR7CO, (wherein R7 = H, optionally substituted hydrocarbon group, amino-protecting group); ; ring A = an aromatic ring which may have one to three substituents; Z = (CH2)n-Z1 (wherein n = an integer of 1 to 8; Z1 = O, S, SO, SO2, NR16; wherein R16 = H, optionally substituted hydrocarbon group); ring B = an optionally mono- to tri-substituted pyridine, benzene, or naphthalene ring; U = a bond, O, S, SOP, SO2; W = C1-20 divalent hydrocarbon group; R3; R3 = OH, optionally substituted hydrocarbyloxy, NR9R10 (wherein R9, R10 = H, optionally substituted hydrocarbyl, heterocyclyl, or acyl; or R9 and R10 are linked to each other to form a ring); with the proviso that when B is an optionally mono- to tri-substituted benzene ring, U is a bond] are prepared. Also disclosed are preventives and/or remedies for diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and impaired glucose tolerance, retinoid-related receptor regulators, ligands for peroxisome-proliferator response receptor and retinoid X receptor, insulin resistance improvers containing the compds. I or salts or prodrugs thereof. Thus, a 40% toluene solution (1.74 g ) of di-Et azodicarboxylate was added dropwise to a mixture of 3-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolylmethoxy)-5- isoxazolylmethanol 0.859, Me 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)acetate 0.499, Ph3P 0.944, and 15 mL THF at room temperature and stirred for 15 h to give Me 2-[2-[3-(5-methyl-2-phenyl-4-oxazolylmethoxy)-5- isoxazolylmethoxy]phenyl]acetate as an oil which was dissolved in MeOH/THF (1/1, 20 mL), treated with 10 mL 1 N aqueous NaOH, stirred at room temperature for 15 h, and acidified with 1 N aqueous HCl to give 52% 2-[2-[3-(5-methyl-2- phenyl-4-oxazolylmethoxy)-5-isoxazolylmethoxy]phenyl]acetic acid (II). When a feed containing 0.005% II was fed freely to type II diabetic mice for 4 days, the blood sugar and lipid level was lowered by 54 and 96%, resp. A capsule and a tablet formulation containing 2-[2-ethoxy-5-[4-[(5-methyl-2- phenyl-4-oxazolyl)methoxy]benzyloxy]phenyl]acetic acid Me ester were prepared

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 13 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:485958 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:180118
TITLE: Histamine-induced itch-scratch response and cutaneous nerve firing in mice: comparison with serotonin
AUTHOR(S): Nojima, H.; Maekawa, T.; Kuraishi, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Pharmacology, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Toyama Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Toyama, 930-0194, Japan
SOURCE: International Congress Series (2001), 1224(Histamine Research in the New Millennium), 467-468
CODEN: EXMDA4; ISSN: 0531-5131
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To assess the itch-associated response of primary afferents innervating the murine skin in vivo, dose-response curves and time-courses for itch-scratching and cutaneous nerve firing responses to intradermal injections of pruritogens (histamine and serotonin) were compared in ICR and ddY mice. Histamine increased itch-scratch response and cutaneous nerve firing in ICR, but not ddY, mice. Serotonin increased these two responses in either ICR or ddY mice.





The dose-response curves and time-courses for histamine- and serotonin-induced nerve firing were similar to those for the itch-scratch response. The results suggest that histamine does not necessarily act as a pruritogen in mice, and raise the possibility that strain difference in the pruritogenic action of histamine is at least partly due to the difference in responsiveness of cutaneous nerve to this biogenic amine.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 14 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391693 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:401786
TITLE: Preparation of isoxazole derivatives for prevention and treatment of diabetes
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Asakawa, Tomoko; Sakai, Nozomu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 270 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2002040458 | A1 | 20020523 | WO 2001-JP10001 | 20011116 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2429426 | A1 | 20020523 | CA 2001-2429426 | 20011116 |
| AU 2002015218 | A5 | 20020527 | AU 2002-15218 | 20011116 |
| JP 2002212171 | A | 20020731 | JP 2001-352466 | 20011116 |
| EP 1340749 | A1 | 20030903 | EP 2001-983808 | 20011116 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| US 2004048908 | A1 | 20040311 | US 2003-416658 | 20030514 |
| US 7022725 | B2 | 20060404 | | |
| US 2006084690 | A1 | 20060420 | US 2005-295058 | 20051206 |
| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | | | JP 2000-350869 A | 20001117 |
| | | | WO 2001-JP10001 W | 20011116 |
| | | | US 2003-416658 A3 | 20030514 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:401786
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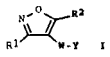


I

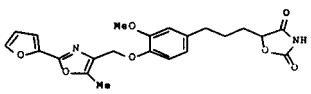




AB Described are preventives or remedies for diabetes containing compds. of the general formula (I) or their salts or prodrugs thereof [wherein one of R1 and R2 is hydrogen or a substituent and the other is an optionally substituted cyclic group; W is a free valency or a divalent aliphatic hydrocarbon group; and Y is a group represented by the general formula OR3 (wherein R3 is hydrogen, optionally substituted hydrocarbyl, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, or optionally substituted acyl) or carboxyl which may be converted into an ester or an amide]. These compds. have excellent insulin secretion-promoting and blood sugar-decreasing effects and low toxicity and are useful as drugs, particularly preventive and therapeutic agents for diabetes and diabetic complication. Thus, reduction of 3-[5-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-isoxazolyl]propionic acid Me ester (preparation given) by diisobutylaluminum hydride in hexane/THF at room temperature for 1 h gave 97% 3-[5-(3,4-chlorophenyl)-4-isoxazolyl]propanol (II); II at 30 mg/kg p.o. was administered to rats and after 60 min, the rats were fed with glucose at 2 g/kg p.o. After 30 min, the blood sample was taken and the blood sugar level measured was 75% of the control. A capsule and tablet formulation containing II were formulated.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 15 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:149264 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:340623
TITLE: Novel 5-Substituted 2,4-Thiazolidinedione and 2,4-Oxazolidinedione Derivatives as Insulin Sensitizers with Antidiabetic Activities
AUTHOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Yamano, Tohru; Kawada, Mitsuru; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Ikeda, Hitoshi; Sohda, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Chemistry Research Laboratories II, Pharmacology Research Laboratories II, and Strategic Research Planning, Pharmaceutical Research Division, Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd., Yodogawaku, Osaka, 532-8686, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2002), 45(7), 1518-1534
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:340623
GI



I





AB 5-(ω-Azolylalkoxyphenylalkyl)-2,4-thiazolidinones and -2,4-oxazolidinones such as furylmethyloxazolylmethoxymethoxyphenylpropyl oxazolidinedione I were prepared as potential antidiabetic and antihyperlipidemic agents. Many of the 2,4-thiazolidinediones and 2,4-oxazolidinones showed potent glucose- and lipid-lowering activities. The antidiabetic activities of the 2,4-oxazolidinediones were superior to those of the 2,4-thiazolidinediones. Both enantiomers of I, one of the most interesting compds. in terms of activity, were synthesized by using an asym. O-acetylation of the corresponding α-hydroxyvalerate with immobilized lipase, followed by cyclization of the oxazolidinedione ring. The (R)-(+)-enantiomer of I showed more potent glucose-lowering activity [ED25 = 0.561 mg/kg/d] than either the (S)-(-)-enantiomer (ED25 > 1.5 mg/kg/d) or pioglitazone (ED25 = 6 mg/kg/d) in KKAy mice. (+)-(R)-I also exhibited a 10-fold more potent antidiabetic activity (ED25 = 0.05 mg/kg/d) than pioglitazone (ED25 = 0.5 mg/kg/d) in Wistar fatty rats. The antidiabetic effects of I are related to its activity as a potent agonist for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPAR-γ) (EC50 = 8.87 nM). The crystal structures of intermediates in the synthesis of nonracemic thiazolidinediones were determined by X-ray crystallog.

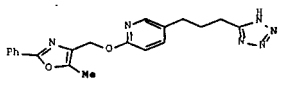
REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 16 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:88984 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:212052
TITLE: Alkylphenolic compounds and their effect on the injury rate, survival and acetylcholinesterase activity of the rat neuronal cell line PC12
AUTHOR(S): Talorete, T. P. N.; Isoda, H.; Maekawa, T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Agricultural and Forest Engineering, University of Tsukuba, Ibaraki, Japan
SOURCE: Cytotechnology (2001), 36(1-3), 163-169
CODEN: CYTOER; ISSN: 0920-9069
PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Most studies on hormonally active agents or endocrine disrupters were limited to polychlorinated biphenyls and dioxins. In this paper, we report results of in vitro studies on the effects of alkylphenolic compds., namely, n-pentylphenol, n-hexylphenol, n-heptylphenol, n-octylphenol, and n-nonylphenol, on the injury rate, survival, and acetylcholinesterase activity of the rat pheochromocytoma cell line PC12. Results using the lactate dehydrogenase cytotoxicity assay to determine cell injury rate reveal that the alkylphenols mentioned did not induce cell necrosis beyond 30%, even at concns. as high as 300 μM in a 15-min incubation period. Exposing the cells to alkylphenols for 4 h and testing for DNA fragmentation showed that nonylphenol and octylphenol also did not induce apoptosis, even at concns. as high as 500 and 100 μM, resp. However, incubating the cells with the alkylphenols for 24 h significantly inhibited acetylcholinesterase activity at concns. as low as 0.8 μM, with n-octylphenol showing the most significant effect. Since it is believed that human exposure to nonylphenol from drinking water is around 0.7 μg day-1 and that these compds. can accumulate in adipose tissue, this finding may implicate alkylphenols in neurol. and behavioral disturbances in both animals and humans.

REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 17 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:19837 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:350405
TITLE: Novel 5-substituted-1H-tetrazole derivatives as potent glucose and lipid lowering agents
AUTHOR(S): Momose, Yu.; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Ikeda, Hitoshi; Sohda, Takashi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Chemistry Research Laboratories II, Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Chuo-ku, Osaka, 540-8645, Japan
SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (2002), 50(1), 100-111
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
PUBLISHER: Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:350405
GI



I

AB A series of 5-(4-alkoxyphenylalkyl)-1H-tetrazole derive. containing an oxazole-based group at the alkoxy moiety was prepared; the antidiabetic and antihyperlipidemic effects of members of the series were evaluated in two genetically obese and diabetic animal models. The tetrazole compds. were prepared using the cycloaddns. of azides with the corresponding nitriles. Many of the 5-(4-alkoxyphenylalkyl)-1H-tetrazoles showed potent glucose and lipid lowering activities in KKAy mice. Methylphenyloxazolylmethoxypy ridylpropyltetrazole I had potent glucose lowering activity (ED25 = 0.0839 mg·kg-1·d-1), being 72 times more active than pioglitazone hydrochloride (ED25 = 6.0 mg·kg·d-1); in addition, I also exhibited strong antihyperlipidemic activity (ED25 = 0.0277 mg·kg-1·d-1) in Wistar fatty rats. The antidiabetic activity of I is likely related to its potent agonistic activity for peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPARγ) (EC50 = 6.75 nM).
REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 18 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:866517 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:16273
TITLE: Lipid peroxidation in the rat brain after CO inhalation is temperature dependent
AUTHOR(S): Kudo, Risa; Adachi, Junko; Uemura, Koichi; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Ueno, Yasuhiro; Yoshida, Ken-ichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Legal Medicine, Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine, Kobe, Japan
SOURCE: Free Radical Biology & Medicine (2001), 31(11), 1417-1423
CODEN: FRBMEH; ISSN: 0891-5849





PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The authors reported previously that 7-hydroperoxycholesterols, 7α- and 7β-hydroperoxycholest-5-en-3β-ol (7α-OOH and 7β-OOH), indicated lipid peroxidn. (2000). In the present study, the authors measured not only 7-hydroperoxycholesterols but also oxysterols (7α- and 7β-hydroxycholesterol, 7α-OH, and 7β-OH) and 3β-hydroxycholest-5-en-7-one (7-keto) in the brains of rats that underwent either a sham operation (control), hypoxia, or CO inhalation (1005 ppm) at 37° for 90 min followed by 48 h of recovery. The levels of 7-hydroperoxycholesterols, 7β-OH, and 7-keto were low in the hypoxia group, while the levels were unaltered in the CO group compared with the controls. Among the three groups of CO inhalation, these levels were high in the hyperthermia group (39°), and the 7-hydroperoxycholesterols were low in the hypothermia group (32°), compared with the control group. The blood O2 saturation was almost normal in the hypothermia group, while it was similarly low in the hyperthermia and normothermia groups. The temperature-dependent lipid peroxidn. in the brain after CO inhalation and recovery can not be explained by hypoxia due to CO-Hb formation, but may contribute to the delayed neuronal death following CO inhalation. Hypothermia may be applicable to treat patients after CO inhalation.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 19 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:736652 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:245474
TITLE: Ischemic preconditioning attenuates cardiac sympathetic nerve injury via ATP-sensitive potassium channels during myocardial ischemia
AUTHOR(S): Miura, Toshiro; Kawamura, Shuji; Tatsuno, Hironari; Ikeda, Yasuhiro; Mikami, Shunsuke; Iwamoto, Hiroshi; Okamura, Takayuki; Iwatate, Mitsuo; Kimura, Masayasu; Dairaku, Yuka; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Matsuzaki, Masunori
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, Yamaguchi University School of Medicine, Ube, Japan
SOURCE: Circulation (2001), 104(9), 1053-1058
CODEN: CIRCAZ; ISSN: 0009-7322
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Background-During myocardial ischemia, massive norepinephrine (NE) is released from the cardiac sympathetic nerve terminals, reflecting the sympathetic nerve injury. A brief preceding ischemia can reduce infarct size: this is known as ischemic preconditioning (PC). The effect of PC on sympathetic nerves, however, including its underlying mechanisms in dog hearts, has remained unclear. Thus, this study was designed to elucidate whether the activation of ATP-sensitive potassium (KA) channels is involved in the mechanism of cardiac sympathetic nerve protection conferred by PC. Methods and Results-Interstitial NE concentration was measured by the in situ cardiac microdialysis method in 45 anesthetized dogs. Five minutes of ischemia followed by 5 min of reperfusion was performed as PC. In the controls, the dialyzate NE concentration (dNE) increased 15-fold after the 40-min ischemia. PC decreased dNE at 40-min ischemia by 59% (P<0.01), which was reversed by glibenclamide. A KATP channel opener, nicorandil (25 μg·kg-1·min-1 IV), decreased dNE at 40 min of ischemia by 76% (P<0.01), which was also reversed





by glibenclamide. During the PC procedure, no significant increase in dNE was detected, even with the uptake-1 inhibitor desipramine. Conclusions-Cardiac sympathetic nerve injury during myocardial ischemia was attenuated by PC via the activation of KATP channels, but the trigger of the PC effect is unlikely to be NE release in dog hearts.
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 20 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396864 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:19632
TITLE: Preparation of pyrazolyl- and pyrrolylalkanoic acid derivatives with hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic activity
INVENTOR(S): Momose, Yu; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Odaka, Hiroyuki; Kimura, Hiroyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 375 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

| PATENT NO. | KIND | DATE | APPLICATION NO. | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WO 2001038325 | A1 | 20010531 | WO 2000-JP7877 | 20001109 |
| W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA | | | | |
| RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG | | | | |
| CA 2390923 | A1 | 20010531 | CA 2000-2390923 | 20001109 |
| JP 2001226350 | A | 20010821 | JP 2000-347462 | 20001109 |
| JP 3723071 | B2 | 20051207 | | |
| BR 2000015466 | A | 20020806 | BR 2000-15466 | 20001109 |
| EP 1228067 | A1 | 20020807 | EP 2000-974857 | 20001109 |
| EP 1228067 | B1 | 20040714 | | |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| HU 200203165 | A2 | 20030128 | HU 2002-3165 | 20001109 |
| JP 2003137865 | A | 20030514 | JP 2002-315096 | 20001109 |
| NZ 519238 | A | 20031128 | NZ 2000-519238 | 20001109 |
| AT 271049 | T | 20040715 | AT 2000-974857 | 20001109 |
| EP 1457490 | A1 | 20040915 | EP 2004-76508 | 20001109 |
| R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR | | | | |
| PT 1228067 | T | 20041130 | PT 2000-974857 | 20001109 |
| ES 2225252 | T3 | 20050316 | ES 2000-974857 | 20001109 |
| AU 780948 | B2 | 20050428 | AU 2001-13031 | 20001109 |
| RU 2252939 | C2 | 20050527 | RU 2002-115263 | 20001109 |
| NO 2002002108 | A | 20020708 | NO 2002-2108 | 20020502 |
| US 7179823 | B1 | 20070220 | US 2002-129702 | 20020509 |
| IN 2002KN00645 | A | 20050311 | IN 2002-KN645 | 20020513 |
| ZA 2002003824 | A | 20031015 | ZA 2002-3824 | 20020514 |
| HK 1045991 | A1 | 20041210 | HK 2002-106297 | 20020827 |





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| PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: | JP 1999-320317 | A | 19991110 |
| | JP 1999-352237 | A | 19991210 |
| | JP 1999-352236 | A | 19991210 |
| | EP 2000-974857 | A3 | 20001109 |
| | JP 2000-347462 | A3 | 20001109 |
| | WO 2000-JP7877 | W | 20001109 |

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:19632
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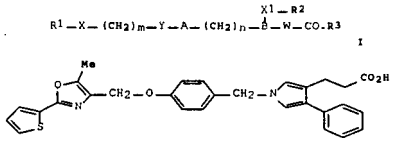

I



II

AB Title compds. (I) [wherein R1 = (un)substituted hydrocarbon or heterocycle; X = bond, O, S, CO, CS, CR4(OR5), or NR6; R4 and R6 = independently H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon; R5 = H or hydroxyl protective group; m = 0-3; Y = O, S, SO, SO2, NR7, CONR7, or NR7CO; R7 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon; A = (un)substituted aromatic ring; n = 1-8; B = (un)substituted N-containing 5-membered heterocycle; X1 = bond, O, S, SO, SO2, OSO2, or NR16; R16 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon; R2 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon or heterocycle; W = bond or hydrocarbon; R3 = OR8 or NR9R10; R8 = H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon; R9 and R10 = independently H or (un)substituted hydrocarbon or heterocycle; or R9 and R10 together with the N to which they are attached may form a ring] were prepared as retinoid-related receptor function regulating agents or insulin resistance improving agents. For example, Et 3-[1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-4- phenyl-3-pyrrolyl]propionate and 4-chloromethyl-5-methyl-2-(2- thienyl)oxazole were coupled in the presence of K2CO3 in DMF and treated with HCl to give II (77%). At a concentration of 0.001%, II reduced hypoglycemic and hypolipidemic action by 48% and 70%, resp., lowered total cholesterol by 16%, and increased the plasma anti-arteriosclerosis index by 12% compared to non-treatment groups of mice. In addition, II showed potent PPARγ-RXRα heterodimer ligand activity with EC50 of 1.5 nM. I are useful for the prevention or treatment of diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidemia, impaired glucose tolerance, inflammatory diseases, and arteriosclerosis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 21 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:373577 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:342441
TITLE: Cerebrospinal fluid and plasma concentrations of nitric oxide metabolites in postoperative patients with subarachnoid hemorrhage

AUTHOR(S): Sadamitsu, Daikai; Kuroda, Yasuhiro; Nagamitsu, Tsutomu; Tsuruta, Ryosuke; Inoue, Takeshi; Ueda, Toshiko; Nakashima, Ken; Ito, Haruhide; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Critical Care and Emergency Medicine, Yamaguchi University Hospital, Ube, 755-8505, Japan
SOURCE: Critical Care Medicine (2001), 29(1), 77-79
CODEN: CCMDC7; ISSN: 0090-3493
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To measure cerebrospinal fluid and plasma concns. of nitrate and nitrite as indicators of nitric oxide production in adults after subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). A prospective, clin. study. Multidisciplinary intensive care unit. Nine patients (three males and six females, aged 29-64 yrs) with aneurysm-induced SAH were studied. Glasgow Coma Scale score on admission ranged from 9 to 15. Ruptured aneurysms were clipped within 72 h of ictus, and then conventional hypervolemic, hemodilution, and induced hypertension methods were applied. None. Nitrate and nitrite concns. of patients were examined sequentially by a capillary zone electrophoresis every day for 13 days. As a control group, cerebrospinal fluid was sampled from patients (n = 9, six males and three females, aged 30-60 yrs) without neurol. disorders who underwent spinal taps for spinal anesthesia, and plasma from healthy human volunteers (n = 43, 21 males and 22 females, aged 23-49 yrs). There were no significant differences over time in cerebrospinal fluid nitrate concns. after SAH. Concns. of cerebrospinal fluid nitrate after SAH were increased compared with control values. Plasma nitrate concentration was decreased compared with control values, but the value on day 14 was increased significantly ($p < .05$) compared with those during days 2-11. Plasma and cerebrospinal fluid nitrite concns. after SAH were similar to those in control subjects. Similar concns. of nitric oxide metabolite in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid were observed between the patients with and without symptomatic vasospasm. The increase of cerebrospinal fluid nitrate after SAH may attribute to the endogenous nitric oxide production in the injured brain.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 22 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:490469 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:206176
TITLE: Extensive brain hemorrhage and embryonic lethality in a mouse null mutant of CREB-binding protein
AUTHOR(S): Tanaka, Y.; Naruse, I.; Hongo, T.; Xu, M.-J.; Nakahata, T.; Maekawa, T.; Ishii, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Molecular Genetics, RIKEN Tsukuba Institute, and CREST (Core Research for Evolutional Science and Technology) Research Project, JST (Japan Science and Technology Corporation), Tsukuba, Ibaraki, 305-0074, Japan
SOURCE: Mechanisms of Development (2000), 95(1,2), 133-145
CODEN: MEDVE6; ISSN: 0925-4773
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB CREB-binding protein (CBP) is a transcriptional co-activator which is required by many transcription factors. Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome (RTS), which is an autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by abnormal pattern formation, is associated with mutations in the human CBP gene. Various abnormalities occur





at high frequency in the skeletal system of heterozygous Cbp-deficient mice, but some features of RTS such as cardiac anomalies do not, suggesting that some symptoms of RTS are caused by a dominant-neg. mechanism. Here the authors report the characterization of homozygous Cbp-deficient mice. Homozygous mutants died around E10.5-E12.5, apparently as a result of massive hemorrhage caused by defective blood vessel formation in the central nervous system, and exhibited apparent developmental retardation as well as delays in both primitive and definitive hematopoiesis. Cbp-deficient embryos exhibited defective neural tube closure which was similar to those observed in twist-deficient embryos. However, a decrease in the level of twist expression was not observed in Cbp-deficient embryos. Anomalous heart formation, a feature of RTS patients and mice mutated in the CBP-related mol., p300, was not observed in Cbp-deficient embryos. Since both Cbp and p300 are ubiquitously expressed in embryonic tissues including the developing heart, these results suggest that cardiac anomalies observed in RTS patients may be caused by a dominant neg. effect of mutant CBP.

REFERENCE COUNT: 67 THERE ARE 67 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L28 ANSWER 23 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:764632 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:247357
TITLE: Changes in the extracellular glutamate concentrations in the rat cortex following localized hyperthermia
AUTHOR(S): Adachi, H.; Fujisawa, H.; Maekawa, T.; Yamashita, T.; Ito, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School Medicine, Yamaguchi University, Ube, 755, Japan
SOURCE: International Journal of Hyperthermia (1995), 11(4), 587-99
CODEN: IJHYEQ; ISSN: 0265-6736
PUBLISHER: Taylor & Francis
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To test the hypothesis that glutamate excitotoxicity may play a role in hyperthermia-induced central nervous system injury, the authors measured the extracellular glutamate concns., using intracerebral microdialysis, in the rat brain following localized hyperthermia. The glutamate concentration in the dialyzate was not increased by mild hyperthermia (41°), but it reached 250% of the control level 40 min after a 20-min period of moderate hyperthermia (43°) and then decreased rapidly. When severe hyperthermia (45°) was induced, the glutamate concentration reached .apprx.300% of the control level and was maintained at that level for 100 min after hyperthermia cessation. The elevated extracellular glutamate concns. by local hyperthermia reached neurotoxic levels. Thus, a glutamate-mediated, excitotoxic process may play an important role in hyperthermia-induced cellular injury in the central nervous system.

L28 ANSWER 24 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:505901 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:105901
TITLE: Effects of bifemelane hydrochloride on memory disturbance and neurotransmitter derangement following transient forebrain ischemia in rats
AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, Toshizoh; Kubo, Masami; Nakashima, Ken; Park, Y. C.; Shigedomi, Michio; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Sakabe, Takefumi; Takeshita, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Yamaguchi Univ., Ube, 755, Japan





SOURCE: Yakuri to Chiryo (1973-2000) (1991), 19(4), 1391-400
CODEN: YACHDS; ISSN: 0386-3603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB Effects of bifemelane HCl (BIF) on memory function and catecholamine, glutamate, and ACh synaptic transmission following 10 min-forebrain ischemia were studied in rats. Ischemia was induced by a combination of bilateral carotid artery occlusion and hemorrhagic hypotension (50 mmHg). Either saline (non-treated group) or BIF (10 mg/kg, i.p.: BIF group) was given prior to inducing ischemia. Memory function measured by conditioned avoidance response was decreased to 30.apprx.50% for 7 days in nontreated group while it did not change in BIF group (70.apprx.80%). At the 7th day following ischemia, the brain samples were taken for the measurements of both catecholamine levels (NA and DA) and in vitro receptor autoradiog. (Glu:3H-L-Glu and mACh:3H-QNB). The DA level was decreased in striatum in BIF group. The decreased binding sites of 3H-Glu and/or 3H-QNB in septum and hippocampus in the BIF group were less severe than those in the non-treated group. These results indicate that BIF ameliorates memory impairment related to neurotransmitter derangements (Glu and ACh) following transient brain ischemia.

L28 ANSWER 25 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:94999 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:94999
TITLE: Epidural bupivacaine suppresses local glucose utilization in the spinal cord and brain of rats
AUTHOR(S): Kuroda, Yasuhiro; Sakabe, Takefumi; Nakakimura, Kazuhiko; Oshita, Shuzoh; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Ishikawa, Toshizoh; Takeshita, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anesthesiol., Yamaguchi Univ. Hosp., Ube, 755, Japan
SOURCE: Anesthesiology (1990), 73(5), 944-50
CODEN: ANESAV; ISSN: 0003-3022
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Using the 2-[14C]deoxyglucose method, the effects of analgesic doses of epidural bupivacaine (300 μg) on local spinal cord glucose utilization (SP-LGU) of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar regions and local cerebral glucose utilization (BR-LGU) in 38 brain structures were examined in conscious rats. The effects of i.m. bupivacaine (300 μg) and the spinal cord transection (T2) were also examined to determine whether the induced metabolic changes are related to the drug systemic effect and/or deafferentation. Lumbar epidural bupivacaine sufficient to produce analgesia decreased SP-LGU in the thoracic (18-28%) and lumbar (21-29%) spinal cord but not in the cervical cord. Epidural bupivacaine decreased BR-LGU 15-26% in 35 of 38 structures examined With i.m. bupivacaine, SP-LGU remained unchanged in almost all regions, while BR-LGU was decreased 11-23% in 23 structures. Plasma concns. of bupivacaine in the epidural and i.m. groups were comparable. With spinal cord transection alone, SP-LGU decreased with varying degrees depending on the structure examined, but BR-LGU did not decrease in 36 of 38 structures examined Thus, analgesic doses of epidural bupivacaine decrease SP-LGU, probably reflecting decreased neuronal activity of the spinal cord. Reduced BR-LGU by epidural bupivacaine is most likely due to the drug systemic effect rather than deafferentation.

L28 ANSWER 26 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:5427 HCAPLUS Full-text





DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:5427
TITLE: Divalent ions in cardiopulmonary-cerebral resuscitation
AUTHOR(S): Maekawa, Tsuyoshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Critical Care Med., Yamaguchi Univ. Hosp., Yamaguchi, Japan
SOURCE: Magnesium (1989), 8(3-4), 154-62
CODEN: MAGND2; ISSN: 0252-1156
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 40 refs. The science of resuscitation has advanced considerably during the past 25 yr as a consequence of modern cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Complete cerebral ischemia for more than 6 min will result in irreversible brain damage in human subjects. However, recent studies suggest that there may be time-dependent therapeutic measures which could improve the neurol. outcome after CPR. These studies suggest that cerebral ischemia is multifactorial in nature and that $Ca^{2+}$, $Mg^{2+}$ and $Fe^{2+}$ ions are important in producing the sequential events which take place at a cellular level. Therefore, a variety of specific and nonspecific calcium entry blockers (e.g. nimodipine, lidoflazine and $Mg^{2+}$), N-methyl-D-aspartate blockers (e.g. MK-801), and an iron-chelating agent (e.g. deferoxamine) may prove useful as therapeutic agents.

L28 ANSWER 27 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:31770 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:31770
TITLE: Analgesic doses of epidural morphine do not affect local glucose utilization in the spinal cord in rats
AUTHOR(S): Kuroda, Yasuhiro; Nakakimura, Kazuhiko; Sakabe, Takefumi; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Takeshita, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anesthesiol. Resuscitol., Yamaguchi, Ube, 755, Japan
SOURCE: Anesthesia & Analgesia (Baltimore, MD, United States) (1987), 66(11), 1175-9
CODEN: AACRAT; ISSN: 0003-2999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The possibility of association between changes in spinal cord glucose metabolism and changes in spinal cord neuronal activity caused by injection of morphine into the epidural space, in amts. adequate to produce analgesia, was examined in rats. Apparently, analgesic doses of epidural morphine do not affect neuronal activity of the spinal cord by changing spinal cord carbohydrate metabolism

L28 ANSWER 28 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:566 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:566
TITLE: Responses of EEG, cerebral oxygen consumption and blood flow to peripheral nerve stimulation during thiopentone anesthesia in the dog
AUTHOR(S): Miyauchi, Yoshitoyo; Sakabe, Takefumi; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Ishikawa, Toshizoh; Takeshita, Hiroshi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Yamaguchi Univ., Ube, 755, Japan
SOURCE: Canadian Anaesthetists' Society Journal (1985), 32(5), 491-8

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AB The effects of sciatic nerve stimulation on the EEG, cerebral metabolic rate for O (CMRO2), and cerebral blood flow (CBF) were investigated during thiopentone [76-75-5] anesthesia in dogs. Anesthetic levels at 15, 35, 65, 95 and 125 min after the start of thiopentone infusion (23 mg/kg·h) were designated levels I, II, III, IV and V of anesthesia, resp. The effects of stimulation for 5 min were tested at each level. At level I (plasma thiopentone concentration; 15 μg/mL), the EEG was activated with stimulation and CMRO2 and CBF increased by a maximum of 16 and 15%, resp. The increase in CMRO2 and CBF was significant for 5 and 4 min, resp., though the increase became less with time. At level II (27 μg/mL), the CMRO2 and CBF increased at 1 min by 8 and 9%, the increase being accompanied by transient EEG activation. At the 3 deepest levels III, IV and V (37, 42, 49 μg/mL), the EEG, CMRO2 and CBF remained unchanged with stimulation. The results suggest the existence of the tight coupling between the EEG, CMRO2, and CBF and of a threshold level of thiopentone to block the response to peripheral stimulation during thiopentone anesthesia.

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L28 ANSWER 29 OF 29 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:400669 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:669
TITLE: Effects of diazepam on evoked electrospinogram and evoked electromyogram in man
AUTHOR(S): Kaieda, Reiji; Maekawa, Tsuyoshi; Takeshita, Hiroshi; Maruyama, Yoichi; Shimizu, Hiroyuki; Shimoji, Koki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Yamaguchi Univ., Ube, Japan
SOURCE: Anesthesia & Analgesia (Baltimore, MD, United States) (1981), 60(4), 197-200
CODEN: AACRAT; ISSN: 0003-2999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
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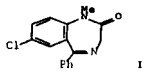

I

AB The effects of i.v. diazepam (I) [439-14-5] (0.2 mg/kg) on the evoked electrospinogram, recorded with an epidural electrode in the posterior epidural space of the lumbar enlargement, and on the evoked electromyogram, recorded with disc electrodes on the gastrocnemius muscle, were studied following posterior tibial nerve stimulation in normal subjects. The amplitude of P1, a reflection of afferent input through the dorsal root, was





depressed 3 min after administration of I. The amplitude of P2 of the electrospinogram, a reflection of primary afferent depolarization in the spinal cord, was increased 10-30 min after injection. The amplitude of the H-reflex of the evoked electromyogram decreased 3-30 min after injection, whereas that of the M-wave remained unchanged. These results suggest that I in clin. doses may directly affect the function of the human spinal cord.

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